

THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

IN THIS ISSUE

● EDINBURGH—II

JUNE 26, 1952 • VOL. 201 • NO. 4358 • ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

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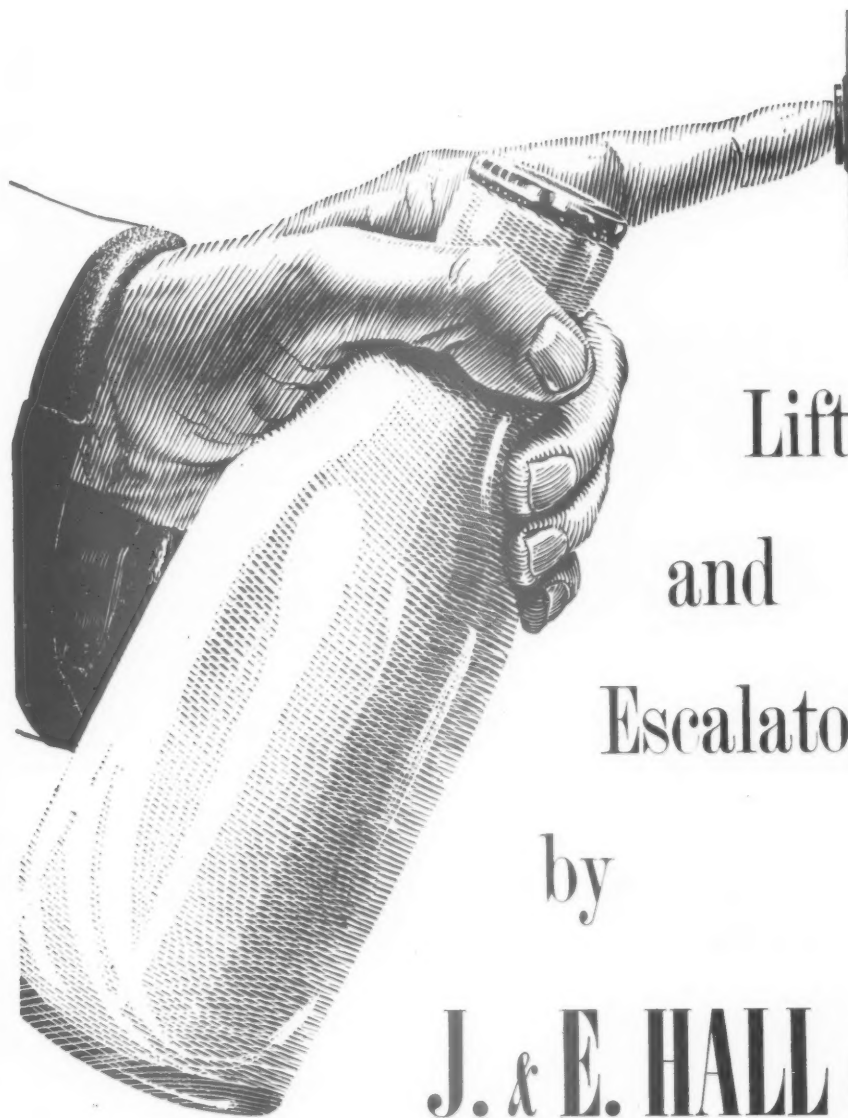
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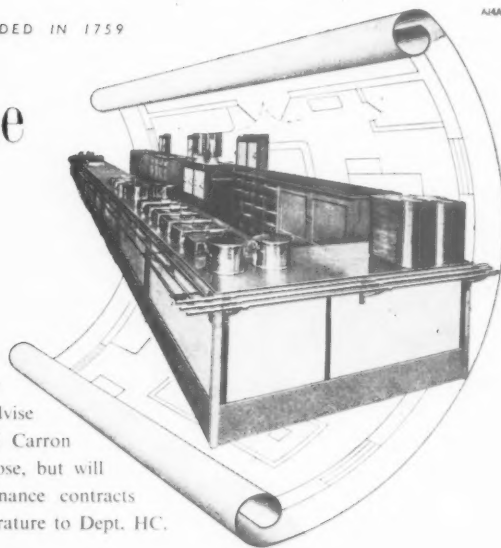
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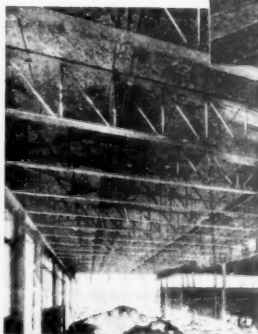
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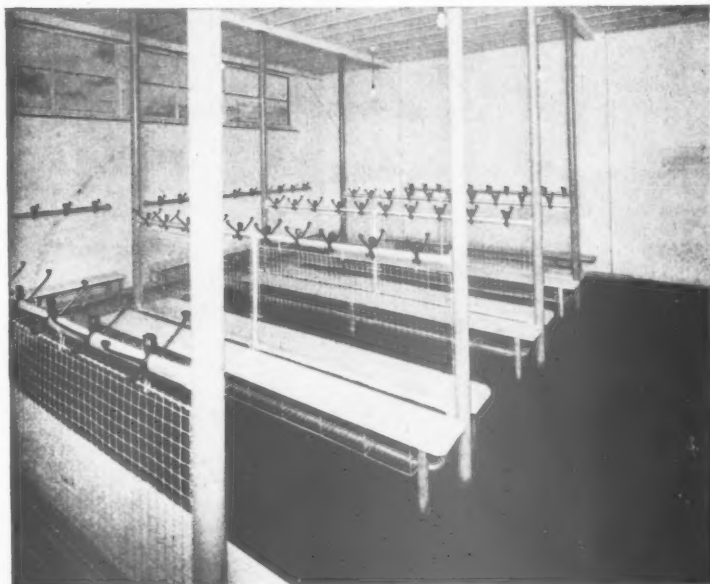


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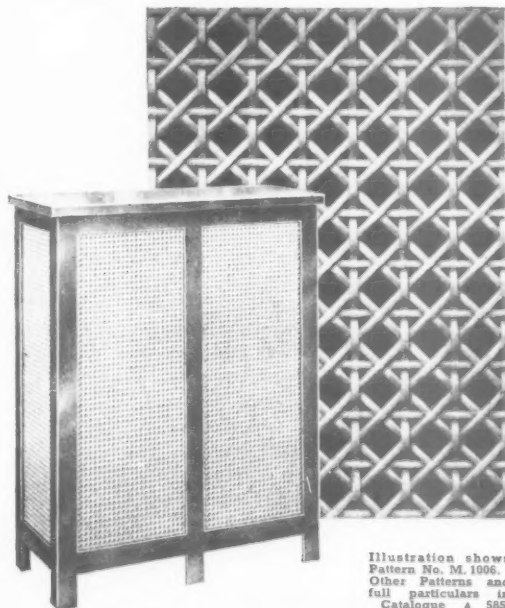


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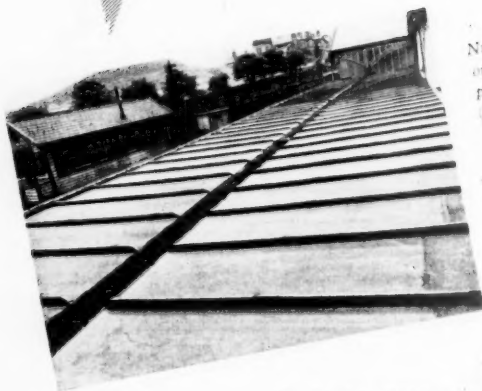
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44 HOUSING AUTHORITIES ADOPT ASCOT JIGGED WALL FITTING

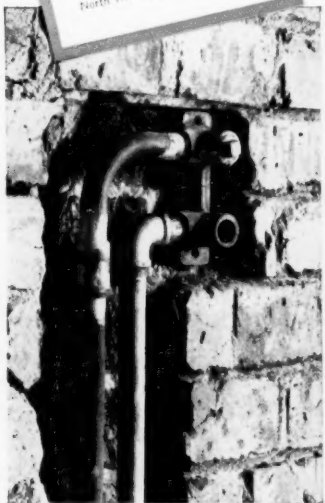
Cheap Installation of Alternative Hot Water System

The new Ascot jigged wall fitting which cuts the cost of installing gas water heaters at the kitchen sink to a few shillings, has had a tremendous reception. 44 housing authorities have already adopted it, and upwards of 20,000 have been installed. The Ascot jigged wall fitting is chased in by the sink during erection of houses or flats, leaving neat capped ends just exposed. The cost is negligible. A tenant can then arrange at any time for an Ascot sink heater to be fitted, a job which takes only 20 minutes



and leaves the surface decoration undisturbed. Housing authorities have adopted the Ascot jigged wall fitting because it provides at extremely low cost the means of obtaining an alternative supply of hot water at the kitchen sink. *Tenants particularly appreciate this convenient service which supplements the solid fuel heating system, especially in the summer, and at the same time saves money and fuel.* The jigged wall plate takes the Ascot 503 range of heaters and the Ascot RS 52/1 boiling water heater.

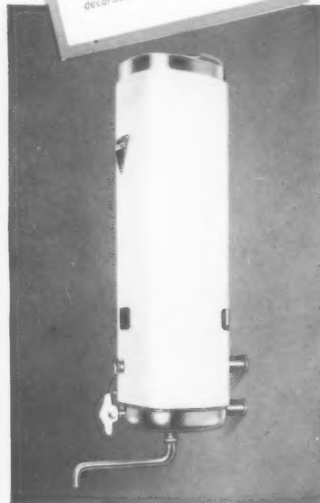
The jigged wall fitting consists of a back plate drilled with screwholes for fixing to wall, and two integral pipeways, one for gas and the other for water. (Photo by courtesy of North Thames Gas Board).



Supply pipes and jigged wall fittings are chased into the wall during construction and plastered over. Plugged ends neatly protrude as shown.



When the heater is fitted—at any time—the plugs are removed, the heater attached. Simple, cheap and reducing time of fitting to only 20 minutes—leaving surface decoration undisturbed.



THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

June 26, 1952

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas, is £2 15s. 0d. post paid: U.S.A. and Canada \$9.00

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CONSTRUCTION v. DESTRUCTION

THE human race is launching out into a new age; it has already become the inheritor of a knowledge of the very core of physical structure and faces a development into a future of good or evil, of progress or destruction.

The atomic age seems to be heralded by the world and its pundits as one for defence by force or for aggressive force and it would seem that before the great inheritance is passed on to some distant future, mankind must learn just how destructive it is possible to be. By all indications humanity is, by auto-suggestion and every other means, being schooled into believing that the primary use of its new knowledge and powers can only be through a process of using them for extended armaments.

The President of the R.I.B.A. has drawn attention, during his recent visit to America, to the problems that architects may have to face in these early stages of the atomic age. Some of our contemporaries are beginning to publish serious, through quite inconclusive, articles on the constructional implications of protection from atomic-bomb attack. We are back, in other words, to something like 1938, when there was a general scramble to be the first or the best with the antidotes for some inadequately visualized future.

Architects are the servants and agents of their clients and of the community, but they are also creators; their professional and mental processes are concerned with construction and they are not harnessed normally to the study of high efficiency in destruction. In the main it can be said that architects and architecture has served the peace of the world rather than the outbreaks of war and destruction which have periodically beset it. Houses, schools, hospitals, museums, art galleries, theatres, concert halls, transport buildings and those for democratic administration may now be just as liable to destruction as are armament factories,

aerodromes and army and naval establishments. The question that must face all architects, if not all other citizens is, can these buildings of normal communities be protected from the abnormal loosing of unparalleled destruction?

For the crowded urban centres of present-day communities there would seem no real protection from atomic-bomb attack other than total dispersal over as wide an area as possible. The alternative is to rebuild our cities and towns underground or to construct such buildings as may remain above ground in such solid forms as will resist the various stages of blast, suction and fire which may be brought to bear upon them. Such buildings could have no windows or visible doors, in order to avoid deadly radio-active after-results and would need to be air-conditioned and heated by fully protected distant or underground installations.

Under such conditions it would seem to normal, simple common-sense minds that architecture as an art of building for the community disappears and some type of super-engineered structure takes its place in order to afford some partial guarantee of survival, and which may be credited by some with the merit of being expressive of the times. Certain types of construction may become labelled as being proof against atomic warfare. All sorts of panaceas and propaganda may be projected for the edification or comfort of the public. The way may well be open for all sorts of quackery both in practice and in theory, by speech, action and the pen. Let architects realize the position that is possible if they have not already done so, and no other profession, art or science is prepared to do so, and then to face up to it; they are trained to weigh-up conflicting factors and to adjudge solutions, for they are planners.

Any policy that is adopted to govern building (if not architecture) at the present time should be

decided by research and knowledge and through technical agreement of the professions, and by equally intelligent action on the part of government, central and local alike. Any other way may lead to panic or destruction in the event of any extension of the present "cold" war into something else.

Architects have a right, therefore, not only to contribute their quota to our times, but to demand guidance from their own professional organizations and from the research establishments that already exist. The latter could well be extended to build up the methodology that is required and to make certain that there is a sure antidote to any widespread stunting or possible "taking advantage" of a present or future situation.

INIGO JONES, 1573-1652

LITERATURE in England was earlier than the visual arts in the full acceptance of the Renaissance; it is worth remembering that when Spenser and Sir Philip Sidney visited Wilton they saw no double cube room but a house whose fundamental nature was Tudor Gothic tricked out with a few additions and details in Renaissance taste. It is mainly to Inigo Jones, who died on June 21, 1652, that we owe the coming to our country of truly Renaissance architecture on the close model of at least a part of its Italian fountain-head.

Jones was a Londoner and had early contacts with the Court and the Aristocracy; it was to Court patronage that he owed the bulk of his creative opportunities.

He visited Italy for the first time in the last few years of the 16th century, was later in Denmark, and then in 1604 started on the designing career which made him so significant a pioneer in our artistic history. Nearly all his early work, including in particular his most fantastic and

least Palladian designs, was in the form of scenery and costumes for masques and other stage performances at Court, Oxford, and elsewhere; it has therefore perished to an even greater degree than his architecture and can only be appreciated from a luckily copious collection of drawings (see, in particular, the Walpole Society's 1924 volume). It was this designing for masques, stretching from 1604 to the eve of the Civil War, which showed Jones' versatility, Renaissance knowledge, and adaptive skill to an even greater degree than his buildings, for which he strictly adhered for the most part to Palladian patterns.

For architects Inigo Jones is most significant as the first man in England who ventured to design complete buildings in a wholly and strictly classical style. His work is a final, as it proved temporary transition from a hybrid, somewhat barbaric tradition to an English adaptation of a fully classical fashion by then for over a century established in Italy. The Whitehall Banqueting Hall, built between 1619 and 1622 when its architect was Surveyor General of Works, is as much of a pioneering building in our architectural history as the eastern limb of Canterbury Cathedral, with its first English manifestation of a truly Gothic design, had been. The drawings show that it was not given the pedimented front intended by Jones, but the deviation in no way impaired the novelty and Palladian idiom of what the Puritans called the Queen's "dancing barn."

Many of Inigo's buildings have perished, others never passed beyond the design stage, in some cases there is still confusion between the work of Jones and that of his relative and close successor, Webb. Jones was at work on the laying down of his vital precedents till the Civil War brought his Court work to an end and his whole career to an interruption. But his splendid work at Wilton is from 1647-9, and at his death in 1652 John Webb was able for a time to carry on the tradition; it had, however, to await the Palladian phase in the next century before finding its full expression. But the work then done was of less experimental and cultural significance than what Jones had achieved under the Court patronage of the early Stuarts.

NEWS OF R.I.B.A. Council 1952-53. THE WEEK

OVER 750 architects are attending the British Architects' Annual Conference which opens to-day in Edinburgh.

R.I.B.A. Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience

The Council on June 17, 1952, decided that the Board of Architectural Education should be empowered to set up machinery to deal with cases of hardship arising under the regulations for the examination in Professional Practice and twelve months' Practical Experience which came into operation on January 1, 1951. The Board are considering the detailed arrangements and the conditions under which applications for relief on grounds of hardship may be submitted. A further announcement will be made as soon as possible. In the meantime, no applications should be submitted.

Election Result.

PRESIDENT

Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G., unopposed.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Mr. Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel, M.A., MUSB. Mr. Michael Theodore Waterhouse, M.C. Unopposed.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Elected:

Mr. Frederick Gibberd, M.T.P.I., 2,095 votes; Mr. Basil Spence, O.B.E., A.R.S.A. (Edinburgh), 2,033 votes; Mr. Charles Herbert Aslin, C.B.E. (Hertford), 2,014 votes; Professor Sir Leslie Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., HON. D.LIT., F.S.A., M.P.T.I. (Aston Tirrold), 1,856 votes; Mr. Robert Joseph Gardner-Medwin, B.A.R.C.H., M.T.P.I. (Edinburgh), 1,340 votes; Mr. Leonard Cecil Howitt, B.A.R.C.H., M.T.P.I. (Manchester), 1,123 votes.

Not Elected:

Mr. George Noel Hill, M.T.P.I. (Preston); Dr. John Leslie Martin, M.A. (Tring); Dr. Ronald Bradbury, B.A.,

M.S.C., A.M.T.P.I. (Liverpool); Mr. Richard Herbert Sheppard; Mr. Sidney Harold Loweth, F.S.A. (Maidstone); Mr. Arthur Bedford Knapp-Fisher, F.S.A., HON. A.R.C.A.; Mr. Thomas Cecil Howitt, D.S.O., O.B.E. (Nottingham); Mr. Julian Leathart; Mr. Archibald George Jury (Glasgow); Mr. John Leopold Denman, J.P., F.S.A. (Brighton); Mr. Peter Browning Dunham (Caddington); Mr. Norval Rowallan Paxton (Leeds); Professor Wilfrid Bythell Edwards, M.A., B.A.R.C.H., M.T.P.I. (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Mr. Thomas Eugene North, O.B.E.; Lieut.-Col. Henry Philip L. Cart de Lafontaine, O.B.E., T.D., P.P.T.P.I.; Mr. Stanley Wayman Milburn, M.B.E., M.C., T.D. (Sunderland); Mr. Sydney Gregson (Truro); Mr. Kenneth Mervyn Baskerville Cross, M.A.; Mr. George Bernard Cox (Birmingham); Mr. Donald Hanks McMorran; Mr. John Austin Dempster (Doncaster); Mr. Albert Newton Thorpe (York); Mr. Edmund Douglass Jefferiss Mathews, O.B.E., A.R.I.C.S.; Mr. Rodney Fleetwood Tatchell, B.A. (ARCH.); Mr. William Crabtree; Mr. Herbert Jackson (Birmingham); Mr. John Arden Powell, M.A. (Torquay); Mr. Walter William

Charles Cecil Shaw, B.A.R.C.H.; Mr. Alwyn Brunow Waters, M.B.E., G.M.; Mr. William Frederick Howard; Lieut.-Col. Douglas Thomas Wallis; Mr. Richard Newton Wakelin.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF Council

Elected:

Mr. Donald Evelyn Edward Gibson, C.B.E., M.A., A.M.T.P.I. (Coventry), 2,668 votes; Mr. Stirrat Andrew William Johnson-Marshall, B.A.R.C.H., 1,309 votes; Mr. Richard Alfred Hardwick Livett, O.B.E. (Leeds), 1,056 votes.

Not Elected:

Mr. Sidney Edward Thomas Cusdin, O.B.E.; Mr. Michael Arthur James Farey, M.A.; Mr. Herbert John Whitfield Lewis; Mr. Henry Braddock; Mr. Alexander Steele (Birmingham); Mr. Robert Wallace Paterson, A.M.T.P.I. (Gloucester); Mr. John Harrison (Kingston-on-Thames); Mr. Charles H. Pike; Mr. Philip Roy Middleton (Nunthorpe, near Middlesbrough); Mr. Frederick Harry Booth, A.M.T.P.I. (Newport, I.O.W.); Mr. Harold Bruce Allsopp, B.A.R.C.H. (Monkseaton); Mr. Ronald Owen Vine; Mr. Thomas Austin Wilkinson.

LICENTIATE Members of Council

Elected:

Mr. Gwyn Henry Morris (Coventry), 1,029 votes.

Not Elected:

Mr. Charles Oliver (Hull); Mr. Ronald John Sharpe; Mr. Lewis James Fremmen Gomme (Cambridge); Mr. Frederick Charles Wakeford (Henstridge, Somerset).

R.I.B.A. Library Group

The annual general meeting of the R.I.B.A. Library Group will take place at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, W.1, on Monday, June 30, at 6 p.m.

The Bailey Committee on House Interiors

At the invitation of Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and Mr. James Stuart, the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. John Laing has agreed to become a member of the Bailey Committee on House Interiors.

This committee, which was set up at the end of May under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Bailey, has as its terms of reference "to consider and report on what action can be taken to increase speed and efficiency in the construction of house interiors." The other members, whose appointment has already been announced, are the Dowager Marchioness of Reading, Mr. S. Buntin, Sir Luke Fawcett, Mr. A. J. Filer, Mr. J. H. Forshaw, Dr. F. M. Lea and Mr. H. J. Manzoni.

In a cricket match played last Sunday on the A.A. ground at Elstree, the N.F.B.T.E. (208 for 6 wks. declared) beat the Vitruvians, 47.

IN PARLIAMENT

Houses for Export

Mr. Janner asked the Minister of Works when exports of the prefabricated Commonwealth house designed primarily for the export market would begin; whether they would be given priority of aluminium; in what quantities they would be exported; and to what extent the export of these houses to Australia would affect the curtailment of Australian imports. Mr. Eccles said that he hoped exports would begin soon, but he had no exact information when or in what volume. The unofficial allocation scheme operated by the aluminium industry provided some priority for export orders. (June 19.)

Softwood Stocks

Mr. Gibson asked for information about the imports of softwoods for January, February, March and April this year; and the stocks of this timber for the same months. Mr. Mackeson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, stated that imports of softwood including boxboards, railway sleepers and poles in January totalled 119,944 standards; in February 72,146 standards; in March 71,531 standards; and in April 58,756 standards. Stocks of softwood at the end of the month were: January 734,247 standards; February 699,836 standards; March 669,040 standards; and April 646,030 standards. (June 17.)

Wooden Floors Ban

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether, in view of increasing stocks of timber and easier prices, he would consider removing the ban on wooden floors for house construction. Mr. Stuart refused, stating that in present circumstances we could not afford to spend more foreign exchange on timber than was essential. (June 17.)

Labour for Housing

Mr. A. Edward Davies asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government what steps he was taking to ensure that an adequate labour force was available for the building of houses in those areas where they were most urgently required. Mr. Macmillan replied that employment exchanges did all they could to persuade building workers to take housing work where they were most urgently needed. Local authorities were encouraged, particularly in areas where building labour was inadequate for local needs, to use non-traditional methods of house-building, which required a minimum of labour, especially skilled labour, on the site. (June 17.)

Hospital Maintenance

Major Guy Lloyd asked the Minister of Health what was the total of building and maintenance work approved by the Regional Hospital Boards during the financial year 1951-52; what was

the total approved, regionally, of items each not exceeding £10,000 or other regional maxima; and what was the total referred to headquarters for departmental sanction. Mr. Macleod stated that the estimated expenditure by Regional Hospital Boards on capital account in 1951/52 for building and civil engineering works and associated equipment was about £7.7 million and the estimated expenditure of Hospital Management Committees on revenue account in the same year for the maintenance of building, plant and grounds (excluding the salaries and wages of directly employed maintenance staff) was about £6.59 million. Of the expenditure on capital account, about £350,000 was on works estimated to cost not more than £1,000 each, which did not require the Minister's approval. The rest, apart from such items as the payment of fees, was on larger schemes approved by the Minister during the year in question or previously. Expenditure on the maintenance of building, plant and grounds within the approved estimates did not require the Minister's approval. Hospital Management Committees required the approval of Regional Hospital Boards to maintenance works estimated to cost in excess of £1,000, but figures of the amount so approved are not available. (June 17.)

COMING EVENTS

On June 25 at 8.40 p.m. and June 28, at 11.35 a.m., Mr. Max Lock will talk on "New Towns in India and Pakistan," on the Third Programme of the B.B.C.

July 2, at 6 p.m. Inigo Jones Tercentenary Commemoration Lectures. "Inigo Jones—Architecture," by Mr. John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., and "Inigo Jones—The Theatre," by Mr. W. MacQueen-Pope, at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

July 4, from 4.30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m., and July 5-10, from 10.30 a.m. to 8.0 p.m., "Building To-day" Exhibition in the Northampton College of Technology, St. George's Avenue, Northampton.

Georgian Group.

June 28 at 2.30-5.00. Visit to Dyctchley, Enstone, Oxon.

July 5 at 2-4 p.m. Visit to Kingston Lacy, nr. Wimborne, Dorset.

July 5 at 4.30-5.45. Visit to Crichel House, Nr. Wimborne, Dorset.

EXHIBITIONS OF SCHOOL WORK

A.A. School of Architecture.

July 12-31, 10 a.m.-6 p.m., at 34, Bedford Square.

The Polytechnic, Regents Street, School of Architecture, Surveying and Building.

July 8-10, 10 a.m.-8 p.m., at the School of Architecture, Little Titchfield Street.

Canterbury College of Art, School of Architecture.

July 9-12, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. College of Art, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury.



Old People's Homes, Millbrook, for Southampton C.B.C. Leon Berger, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Southampton. This scheme was awarded a Housing medal.

Roman Bath

ONE of the best, and certainly one of the most lasting results of this year's Bath Assembly has been the reopening, after extensive, revealing, yet only initial reorganization, of the Museum section of the Roman Baths. It has long been the ambition of Ald. Berry, this year's Mayor of Bath, that a start should be made with the improvement of what was long a notoriously gloomy, cavernous and unintelligible place of antique display; that start has now been made. The work was done, under the guidance of Prof. Mortimer Wheeler, by Miss Ilid Anthony, who was specially appointed curatrix of the Baths for the first half of this year; the new settings and display cases, partly architectural in character, but mainly an example of the "positive" or "dynamic" technique of museum display, were the work of Messrs. James Gardner, of 17, Fitzhardinge St., London, W.1.

The cases, with their setting painted in colours known to have been used on their plasterwork by Roman interior decorators, are attractively lit and lined and contain some of the more important *objets d'art* discovered at various dates and in various parts of Bath. There are also new settings for some of the architectural fragments that came from the Baths themselves, and also for the two carved pediments from

two of *Aquae Sulis'* small temples. The superb bronze female head, perhaps that of Minerva, has been more worthily (though still not perfectly) featured, and all in all the Roman Baths are now better worth visiting than they have ever been. Some of Bath's Roman "museum pieces" have still to be given their due place in the new scheme of things, and on the architectural side there are still some problems that call for solution.

For the museum section of the Pump Room-cum-Baths is still heavily cumbered with pieces of cornice, pillar, and other Roman architectural impedimenta, to say nothing of altars and tomb reliefs, that never in their own good time stood on this site but were found elsewhere in Bath. One realizes, of course, that the Baths will always be the chief attraction for those who come to the city bent on seeing *res Romanae*, and that the museum space which forms part of the suite must therefore contain the choicest specimens of what Bath has to show. The essential next step, bearing in mind that the museum space, along with some of the ruins, had to be gouged out from under pre-existing buildings that still stand above the showcases, is to carry on with the process of enlightening transformation; this will involve making the Concert Hall's cream-tiled supporting arches and pillars (of the last years of last century) look less like a cross between an elderly London Underground station and a pioneer venture in the architec-

ture of Public Convenience. But such work should do no more than provide seemly display space for stonework that is germane to this particular site. At Cirencester and Verulamium a somewhat similar problem has been solved by the building, in the latter case on a site very close to the actual Roman city, of excellent museums for Roman matter alone. This particular way out may not, for reasons of local geography, be found convenient at Bath. But what can happily be contemplated is that the Baths Museum in its final state of arrangement should not be over-stacked with admittedly interesting stonework that can only lessen the effect so admirably foreshadowed in what the Spa authorities have already had done.

B. L.

A special exhibition at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, open until Sept. 28, will give the public the opportunity of seeing the collection of the Dukes of Devonshire. Chatsworth will be open on Wednesdays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.-3.30 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays 2 p.m.-5.30 p.m., August Bank holiday 11 a.m.-5.30 p.m., admission 2s 6d. Chatsworth is 14 miles from Sheffield. The only approach for cars is by the private drive of route A623 a few hundred yards south of the village of Edensor.



Dempster Court, Church Street,
for Nunegton B.C.
Architect : Frederick Gibberd,
F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.



HOUSING MEDAL AWARDS

Notre Dame, for Wandsworth
M.B.C. Architects : Louis de
Soissons, A.R.A., & Partners.



Stockfield Village, for Hexham R.D.C.
Architects : William Dixon & Son.



Wick, for Pershore
R.D.C.
Architect :
Thomas Bateman,
A.R.I.B.A.

**SCHEMES
AWARDED
HOUSING
MEDALS
1952**



Tawelfryn Housing
Estate, Nantgarw, for
Caerphilly U.D.C.,
designed by Alun
Rogers, A.M.I.C.E.



Anstey Close, Waddesdon, for
Aylesbury R.D.C. Architect :
Raymond C. White, F.R.I.B.A.



Syresham, for Brackley R.D.C.
Architect : Geoffrey F. Lawson,
L.R.I.B.A.



Greenways, Buntingford, for Braughing R.D.C.
Architects : Paul Mauger & Partners.

Edinburgh from the Planning Point of View—II

By DEREK PLUMSTEAD, A.R.I.B.A.

IN the preceding article an appreciation was given of the political and social background which led to the sharp contrast between the developments of the 18th-century Georgian schemes and the earlier medieval together with the 19th-century industrial revolution developments. Also something of the lessons to be learnt which present-day schemes should be attempting to put into practice—that is, of relating schemes at the outset to others, including those of the future.

Here some present-day schemes are examined in the light of these lessons. Will the wider aspirations of the Town Plan in its role as a link with the future provide new schemes with a scope and purpose such as will give them lasting value as a social art where before they have failed? Some may regard such aims as grandiose and impossible, but this is not so, as the developments in the blitzed cities and new towns give one reason to believe.

They are unique experiments in thinking ahead and are devised to ensure against inadequacies in the initial schemes of the past which so often led to subsequent deterioration of haphazard development. Unlike past schemes, they are related initially to others, including future ones foreshadowed in outline only. As a result, they are architecturally sound in the greater variety of scene presented and in the social needs provided. They should be safe from the subsequent building upon front and back gardens which spoils the street scene or townscape. They are not a repetition of the pre-war housing scheme assuming the monotonous garb of housing in the mass which all the ingenuity of the architect in the grouping of buildings cannot hide.

They show how essential it is for the architect and the architect-planner to consult together at the earliest stage. By contrast to the old unrelated

schemes they present a greater and more lively variety of interest and convenience for living. Many delegates to the conference in Edinburgh will have seen this in the New Towns and in the Lansbury scheme under the guidance of the County of London Plan.

Pending the preparation of the Corporation's own Development Plan, Edinburgh is also using an Advisory Plan as a guide for schemes in deciding the part they should play in the general development of the city. A study of its influence upon housing development in the post-war years brings out some of these important architectural aspects and the link it gives with future schemes.

In serving this function, affecting as it must do the architecture of schemes it illustrates the administrative relationship between consultant and official. While the aim remains the same delegates will see in this relationship for the Clermiston housing

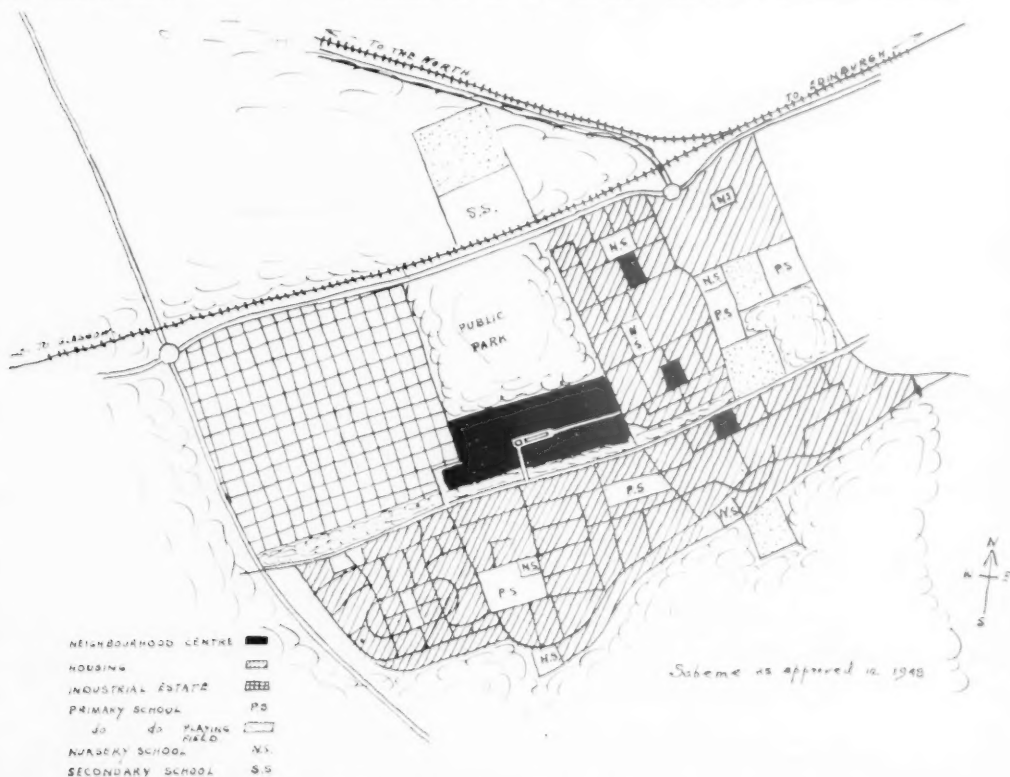
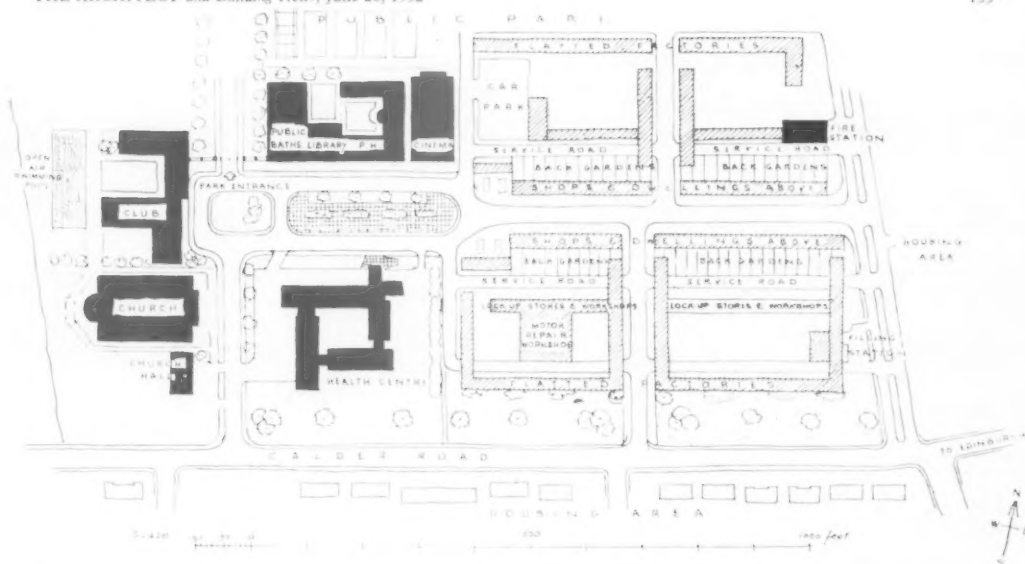


Diagram plan of Sighthill Neighbourhood Unit, showing the main line railways on the north boundary which are partly in cutting and partly on embankment. The Calder road and the pre-war housing is seen to the south of the Neighbourhood Centre. The remaining housing is post-war.



This plan shows the grouping intended for the public buildings, the two-sided shopping street with about 100 shops with workshops behind. An important feature is the private gardens to the dwellings above the shops as an amenity for families with children. Lock-up stores and workshops attached to the shops are placed beyond the gardens.

scheme, for instance, a difference from that which produced the Lansbury exhibition at Poplar last year. The scheme lies on the western outskirts of Edinburgh and represents the first real attempt to introduce this co-operative relationship in housing development which is only just beginning to take shape. The photograph below is a model of the scheme, but before explaining the implications a note of some other post-war schemes may also be of interest.

At Sighthill, also on the outskirts but to the S.W., there is an example of an eleventh-hour rescue from a continuance of the pre-war unbalanced and unco-ordinated development. Because of the advanced state of development (that is, new housing schemes accom-

modating a population of approximately 12-15,000 people), the resulting demand for shopping and other communal facilities were already urgent at the end of the war.

Some communal facilities had been provided in the form of schools and a big rectangular field reserved for a modern park, but the schools had no specific playing fields which reasonably met the Education Act requirements. Also the park was to occupy the only centrally located space then available for a shopping street and sites for public buildings. Moreover, the existing housing development was conceived as part of a greater scheme spreading into the countryside and bisected in two directions by the main line railway system. Not only would the railway

system have made inter-communication between parts of this larger community difficult, but the civic survey showed that such an absorption of first-class agricultural land was unjustified.

A new conception for a neighbourhood unit with the railway lines forming the northern boundary was considered and approved by the Town Council, but owing to the advanced state of pre-war building it was not possible to obtain the best sites for all the elements of the Unit. However, it is the first suburban neighbourhood unit to start a modern town centre and the layout, prepared by the town planning department in 1947, contains the first Health Centre (designed by the architects of the Department of Health for Scotland under the leadership of Mr. Gardner Medwyn) to be built in Scotland.

Freedom from other important diversions during these post-war years made the preparation of a civic survey and advisory plan difficult. Enthusiasm to do what was right in building ran high in some quarters, but unfortunately others desired merely to reach early decisions before there had been time to prepare this plan. From the resulting controversy two projects are of importance because they still remain unsatisfactorily solved. These are the George Square University and the St. James' Square-Leith Street Schemes.

University Scheme

George Square lies just to the north of the Meadows on the south side of the old town. It is the first (by a year) of the 18th-century developments started in 1766 by a builder, James



Photo of the model of the Health Centre prepared by Mr. John Shelley (model maker) for the architects of the Department of Health for Scotland. It is the front facing the central road of the Neighbourhood Centre.

Brown, who employed as chief mason Michael Nasmyth, the father of the painter of the famous Burns portrait. It is not, however, the best of what remains of these 18th-century developments, and the stonework seems to many to be coarse and out of scale with the buildings. Its character on the north side has been destroyed, but the other three sides remain substantially as originally designed.

The real issue of the controversy is whether the importance and magnitude of the University needs, as anticipated, exceed the claims made for the preservation of these three sides especially when other and better examples of this 18th-century era exist elsewhere; or whether University needs can anyway be adequately met in a scheme which does not affect these three sides.

The scheme is comparable in scope to that of the "New Town" of 200 years ago. Unfortunately, and unlike the procedure then adopted for an architectural competition, the recent one for the University medical school represents only a fragment of the whole requirements. Since the design of the fragment, to be good, must depend upon the design, in outline of the whole, the competition should have been concerned first with that matter and with the fragment after. For example, what is the future of the other three sides and of George Square to be having regard to the possibilities of the whole scheme?

It is ironical that the first of the 18th-century Georgian developments should become the subject of redevelopment so retrograde as to be worse in the one thing which can be set against the Georgian planners—that is the lack of overall planning. Even Adam was not asked to design the north side of Charlotte Square without knowing what the other three sides were to be or to design the square before Craig's scheme was approved. It is true that the Advisory Town Plan produces an answer—formally accepted—on the broader issues of where the University development should proceed, involving such problems as the amount of space the city can afford for University use and road traffic schemes, but no decision has been reached upon how that space is to be used upon which depends the burning question of the preservation of the 18th century character of George Square and the design of the fragment on the north side.

In an atmosphere of disagreement the competition was held for this north side of the Square conditionally upon the design harmonizing both with the other three sides of 18th-century buildings, and with some hypothetical reconstruction of them upon modern lines. The competitors, as the results prove, were set an impossible task. Some of the unplaced designs considered by many in the profession to be the best submitted, boldly ignored the domestic scale of the other three sides while the winning scheme compromised by hopefully continuing the window



Photo of model, prepared by Messrs. Sunter and Peden (model makers of the Edinburgh Corporation Town Planning Dept. Model Section), showing St. James' Square—Leith Street Scheme area as it exists. Calton Hill is at the bottom left, St. James' Square at the top centre, and the east end of Princes Street at the top left. Condemnable dwellings in multi-storey tenements prevail throughout the area.

pattern of the 18th-century buildings.

It is important to note, however, that common to all the designs is the necessity for lofty multi-storey buildings which, in spite of the setting back for the upper storeys of the winning scheme, are bound to look incongruous side by side with these 18th-century remnants of domestic scale. Whether a multi-storey building is inevitable none can say within the restricted limits of the competition. The competition put the cart before the horse instead of making a fuller use of professional advice in deciding the future of the whole Square which only an overall scheme can reasonably do. In other words, the architectural entity or townscape, referred to in the previous article, from which buildings and their settings, as fragments of the greater whole derive their nature, was not decided upon first. Without this prerequisite, continued piecemeal encroachment will never do justice to the problem and this sort of University development will pass into history as an architectural failure wanting in courage and conviction of an overall scheme.

St. James' Square—Leith Street

This scheme, prepared early in 1947, represents the ideals of overall planning in that it prescribes what is the right use of property for the locality before proposing individual solutions. Had this not been done, no doubt schemes would have been produced perpetuating the existing mixed uses of residential, industry and other forms of commerce instead of finding a new and modern use for old property such as the University requires to do.

Apart from the existence of some of the worst slums and overcrowding in the city demanding early rebuilding, in this locality the urgency for a scheme would never have arisen but

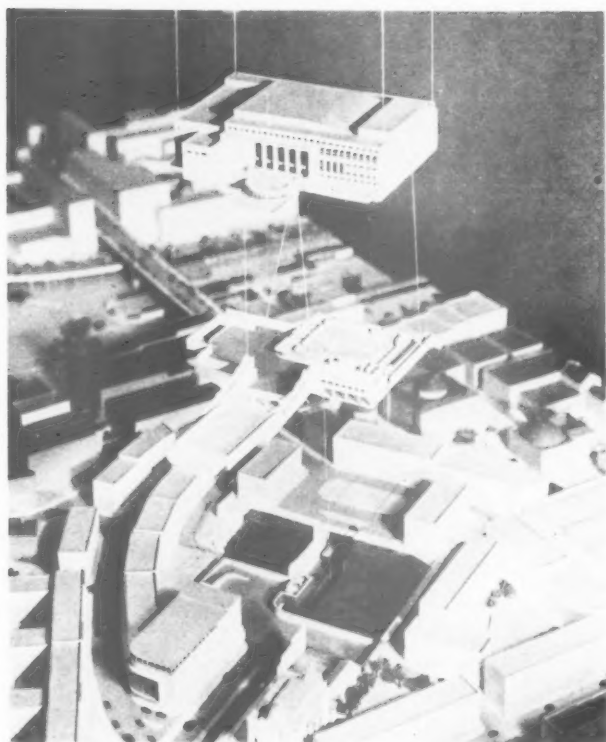
for the gutting of the Theatre Royal. This theatre is situated near the eastern extremity of the area and at the top of Leith Walk in Broughton Street.

A decision had to be taken upon a formal application to the Corporation by the proprietors of the theatre to re-instate this burnt out shell and upon the importance of its site in a satisfactory redevelopment scheme. This was settled first by two unsuccessful and separate appeals to the Secretary of State for Scotland against the Corporation's refusal for reinstatement and subsequently, by an accommodating temporary planning permission for a further 30 years' use only.

But what of the scheme itself which led to the refusal and subsequent restriction? First, it attempted to meet a modern need for one of two festival centres of music and drama as a solution to Edinburgh's annual festival accommodation problems, particularly for opera production. Second, it was meant to provide for continuous interest in the arts of music and drama with adequate teaching and club facilities during the other weeks of the year in a conveniently accessible place.

Here, then, was a substantial change of use proposed to replace the slums. Leith Street shopping centre was to be rebuilt as such altogether with its hinterland on both sides to provide for a regrouping of small workshops and commercial offices. Housing was not included as other localities provided a better solution for rehousing.

Controversy did not centre upon these surrounding proposals, but upon the idea of a festival centre (for which principle there was considerable support), and upon its effect upon the Theatre Royal site. Another architect was brought in for instance to suggest how the theatre could be allowed to rebuild on its existing site without up-



Bird's-eye-view of model showing proposed reconstruction of the area. Suspended sections are of the festival centre containing the Opera House, etc. St. James' Square is seen in the centre of model with Princes Street by-pass passing beneath. Leith Street curves on the left of the photo.

setting the main scheme of the festival centre itself. His variant, however, was unsatisfactory mainly because it incurred a serious loss of shop frontage of expensive Leith Street property to maintain the same qualities of the original proposed in the Advisory Plan.

This scheme shows the possibilities of the steeply sloping site fronting St. James' Square with a multi-floor structure and the increased accessibility offered by the Princes Street by-pass scheme (which runs beneath) should that project be agreed to, though it can be constructed quite independently of it.

Architecturally, the building presents a modern interpretation in reinforced concrete with stone facing. Terraced roof gardens, formal in character, and stepped to meet the requirements of the site, are to be built at the rear and at the same time provide a secondary access from Leith Street. The festival centre and terraces form the dominating feature of the scheme overlooking Leith Street, flanked by a rebuilt Roman Catholic Church and a new Theatre Royal. The principal features contained in the centre and architecturally emphasized in the elevations are the grand foyers

and restaurant, music practice rooms and small chamber music halls surrounding the inner core of the opera house.

The Clermiston Housing Scheme

The Advisory Plan as a guide, enabled the Corporation to decide in what way Clermiston as a post-war housing development should be designed to link it with future developments to be anticipated and included in the official Development Plan.

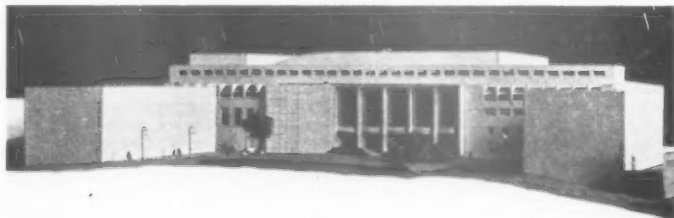
It therefore applies the principle, already stated, that before embarking upon a scheme, the kinds of buildings and their setting it should provide should first be determined from an agreed social and architectural entity or townscape to which it inevitably must belong. Distinct, therefore, from the old unrelated schemes of the past, it also shows a new administration relationship between consultant and official.

The Clermiston scheme is comparable in scope and aims to the Lansbury "live architecture" exhibition of last year in that both represent a fair interpretation of their respective advisory plans. They are nearly the same in area but quite different in character. Clermiston occupies 141 acres and Lansbury 124 acres but Clermiston is a suburban scheme of low density development while Lansbury is central area development of high density.

The administrative method is different only in so far as the design of the layout for Clermiston was the responsibility of a consultant in consultation with the town planning department. Before, however, the consultant could assume his responsibilities he had to obtain from the department an outline layout of the general requirements or, in other words, the detailed uses of the land within the boundaries of the scheme. There were the number and net density of the houses (already approved by the Corporation), the location of their development, the distribution and amount of recreation space, of schools, of shops and public buildings and the general direction of the principal roads which must be planned to join up with adjoining future schemes.

After receiving this the consultant became primarily responsible for the design of the scheme to the Corporation though in agreement with the department in giving a fair interpretation to the outlines of the original layout. While the architecture is the consultant's, the department has, in all respects, the duty of ensuring a satisfactory external appearance. This duty must, of course, be used with discretion so that personality in design is not unduly interfered with. Except, therefore, as regards the preservation of certain views from vantage points and conformity to the general layout the consultant was left with almost complete freedom.

In this respect the relationship differs from that of Lansbury, where the responsibility of the planning department



View of the festival centre facing St. James' Square with flanking office buildings.

included the details of the layout, particularly the groupings of buildings and their surrounding open spaces. Moreover, Lansbury was the work of several architect consultants, each being commissioned to design the buildings in consultation with the planning department of the L.C.C. and after their dispositions were settled. Even here, however, there was no straight-jacket control for considerable variations are said to have been made to the groupings of buildings by agreement though always within the general framework of the County of London (Advisory) Plan.

Now what of the wider aspirations of the Advisory Plan to which the scheme conformed and their effect upon its architecture?

Since the scheme occupies a part of a neighbourhood unit on the outskirts of the city it has a definite role in the Plan. The whole neighbourhood is one of many for the city with each contributing a definite population to a grand total upon which many important considerations are based. The principal of these is the redistribution, in course of time, of much of the existing population upon which depends the clearance of slums and overcrowding.

Some of these neighbourhoods will be required to take overcrowded people and some who are not overcrowded but whose homes are now outdated and required for redevelopment to help in the general redistribution. According, therefore, to the role established, each neighbourhood unit has a definite population to accommodate at some time or other in houses the average net density and location of which bear upon the extent and distribution of the communal facilities required.

It follows, therefore, that Clermiston should conform to these broad determinants. Naturally, as in this case, the distribution of houses and communal facilities should be governed by the physical conditions of the whole neighbourhood unit and with any aesthetic opportunities they may offer and not only by those of the Clermiston estate. These often result in a greater proportion of the total school and recreation space facilities, for instance, being included in the scheme than in some other parts of the neighbourhood and probably more than it would have been designed to contain had it been unrelated to the forward-looking requirements of the Advisory Plan.

Similarly, the broader conception of the Plan required the location and gathering together of the shops and public buildings (though not all) to form a town centre with its two-sided shopping street, because the neighbourhood unit would, in course of time, become a small town of some 9,000 persons.

Since the boundaries of this neighbourhood centre marched with those of the housing estate, any need for the provision of shops in the scheme was eliminated. Also the position of the centre naturally set the general direc-



Photo of the model of the Clermiston Scheme.

tion or route which the principal road of the scheme should follow so as to gather in, so to speak, the many local roads and bring the pedestrian and local vehicular traffic conveniently and easily to this future town centre.

Here then was the result.

First: since the proper location of the shopping and public buildings centre was on the fringe of the scheme, practically all shops were eliminated from it. The photograph shows its location at the bottom right centre where a road, flanked by existing pre-war development, is projected out into an open field to meet at right angles one of the new ones of the scheme.

Second: This location of the communal centre set the general direction or route of the principal road of the scheme which the photograph shows following a curving line through the middle of the scheme from the middle of the centre.

Third: since the great natural feature of Corstorphine Hill public park lay on the fringe of the scheme but at the opposite end, clearly this principal "feeder" road should link up with it in a deliberate fashion. Owing to the existing ribbon development, seen at the top left of the photograph, this link had to be diverted to the new one at the southern extremity of the scheme.

Fourth: the Advisory Plan helped to widen the architect's conception of the use of the recreation space allotted. By concentrating most of it into one part of the scheme a broad vista of common land could then preserve a magnificent panoramic view. This is the belt of open space shown on the extreme right of the photograph seen to be connecting with the school and

playing field together with the tongue of parkland penetrating to the middle of the scheme.

Fifth: Because a woodland feature bounded the southern limits of the scheme seen at the top right of the photograph it was important to visualize the extension of a very attractive layout conceived in the architect's first draft so that the woodland formed a dominant central motif when considered with subsequent development by someone else. The series of roads seen running with the contours at the top centre of the photograph would be continued into the adjoining area to achieve this.

Detailed alignment of the roads, of the open spaces and of the siting of the buildings was then primarily the responsibility of the consultant but in consultation with the planning department.

The essential corollary to all this is the support required for the Housing Committee of the Corporation by the inclusion of all these broad determinants which have governed the design of Clermiston in the Corporation's Development Plan. In short, each of these determinants which influenced the general character of the scheme were external and future and were dependent upon the support received for long-term thinking. Both the vista of common land and the use of the woodland depend upon subsequent development in adjoining areas completing the main feature started in the Clermiston Scheme. The elimination of practically all shop facilities was done on the understanding that the new town centre was created and located where recommended in the Advisory Plan.

MONUMENT TO THE ROYAL SCOTS REGIMENT

A BEQUEST in the will of Campbell Smith, S.S.C., of Edinburgh, a great friend of the regiment, was left for the erection in a conspicuous locality in Edinburgh of a worthy public monument to commemorate the past service of the Royal Scots Regiment.

The architect is Sir Frank C. Mears, P.P.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The monument is now being erected in West Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh, and will shortly be completed.

The Plan of the monument follows a semi-circular curve with a diameter of 100 feet.

The principal feature consists of a pylon 20 feet wide and 10 feet high constructed with courses about 2in high and bearing the Badge of the Regiment in bronze.

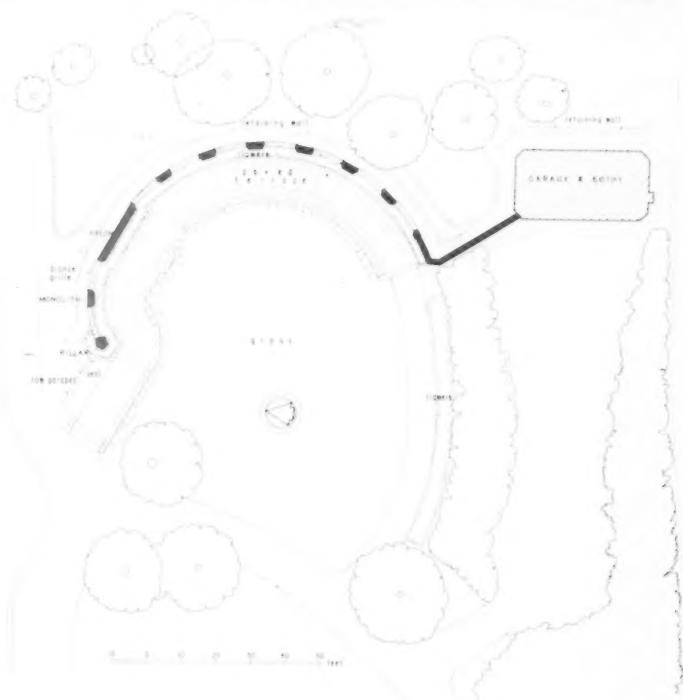
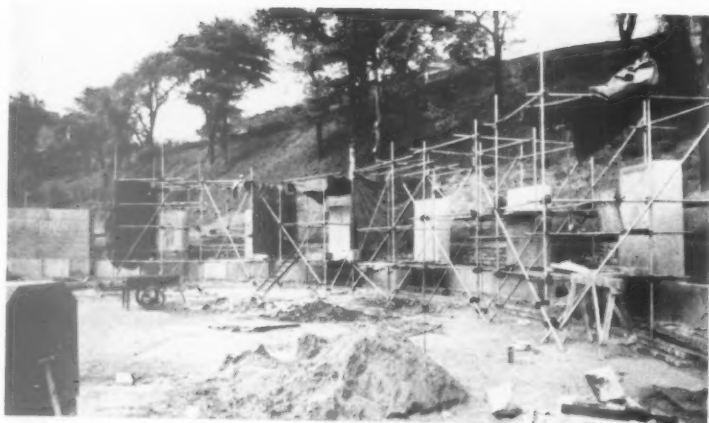
On each flank of this panel the official Battle Honours are to be carved into the face of the stone.

The pylon, which rises from a low platform for use on ceremonial occasions, faces diagonally across the axis of the great lawn towards the castle.

On the left there is a single monolith 7ft 6in high and 4ft 9in wide raised on a base 2ft 6in high, in low relief recalling the precursors of the Regiment; on the right there are six other similar monoliths, widely spaced and illustrating changes in the bearing, dress and equipment of the Royal Scots throughout the three centuries of their eventful history.

The pylon and monoliths are linked by low bronze grilles bearing medallions of the Kings and Queens who reigned since the foundation of the Royal Regiment. Above these medallions there is a continuous panel inscribed with a dedicatory quotation selected from the Declaration of Arbroath.

The pylon and monoliths rise from a border of herbs; in front of this border there is a paved terrace edged by three wide, low steps which descend



to the level of the lawn.

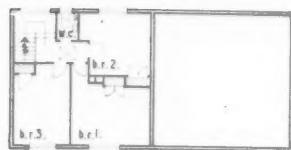
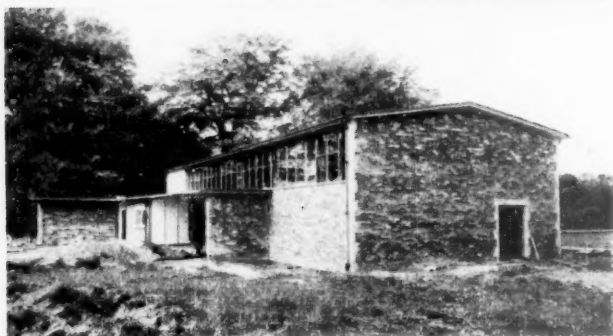
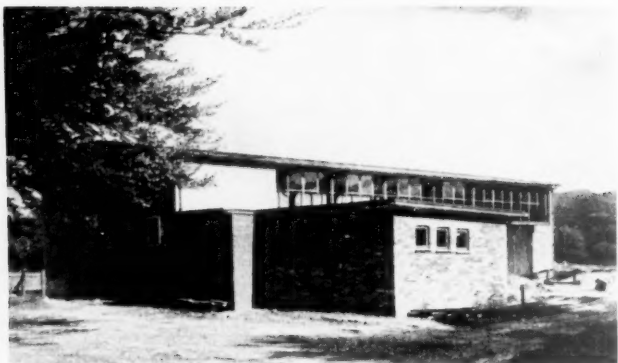
The aim has been to achieve something of the simple dignity of an ancient stone circle, by reducing the quantity of secondary masonry to a minimum.

As the monument will be visible from the castle, Princes Street and the mound, careful consideration has been given to its

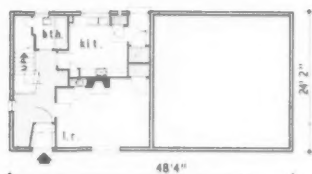
grouping as seen from all of these higher viewpoints.

Consulting Sculptor: C. d'O. Pilkington Jackson, A.R.B.S.
Sculptors: James Clark, A.R.S.A., Elizabeth Dempster, Andrew Dods, T. Macnair.

Masons: W. Gerard & Sons.
Bronze Founders: Henshaw, Macdonald & Creswick.



first floor plan



ground floor plan



The Hall



**Housing Development for the Scottish National
Institution for the War Blinded at Linburn,**

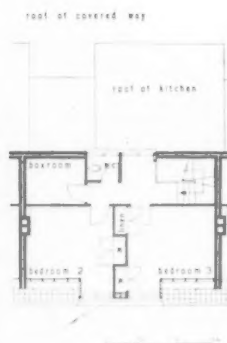


ARCHITECTS: DAVID CARR & STUART MATTHEW
Wilkieston Village, near Edinburgh

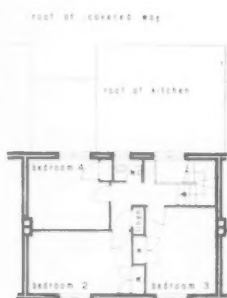


Top picture: housing and approach

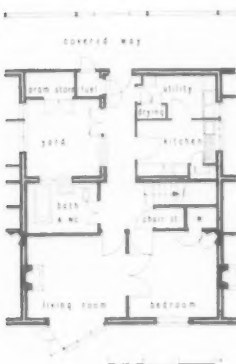
Lower picture: clinic and covered ways



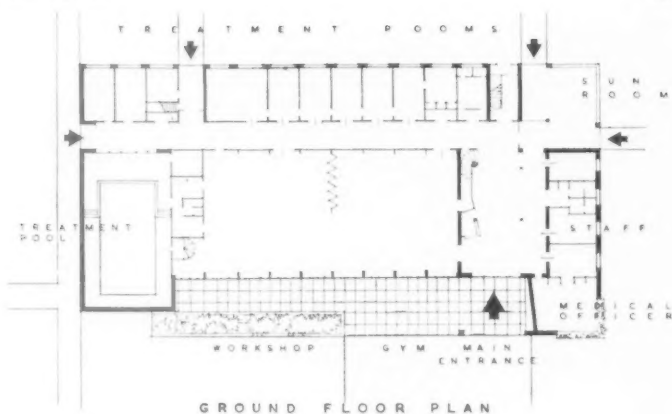
FIRST FLOOR
4-APARTMENT HOUSE



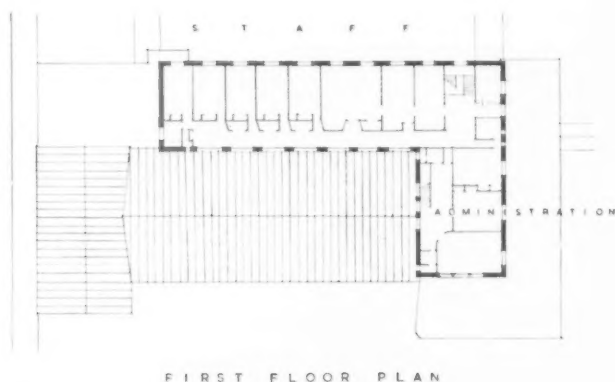
5-APARTMENT HOUSE



THE THISTLE FOUNDATION
Homes and Clinic for Severely
Wounded Ex-Servicemen
CRAIGMILLAR, EDINBURGH



PLANS OF
THE CLINIC

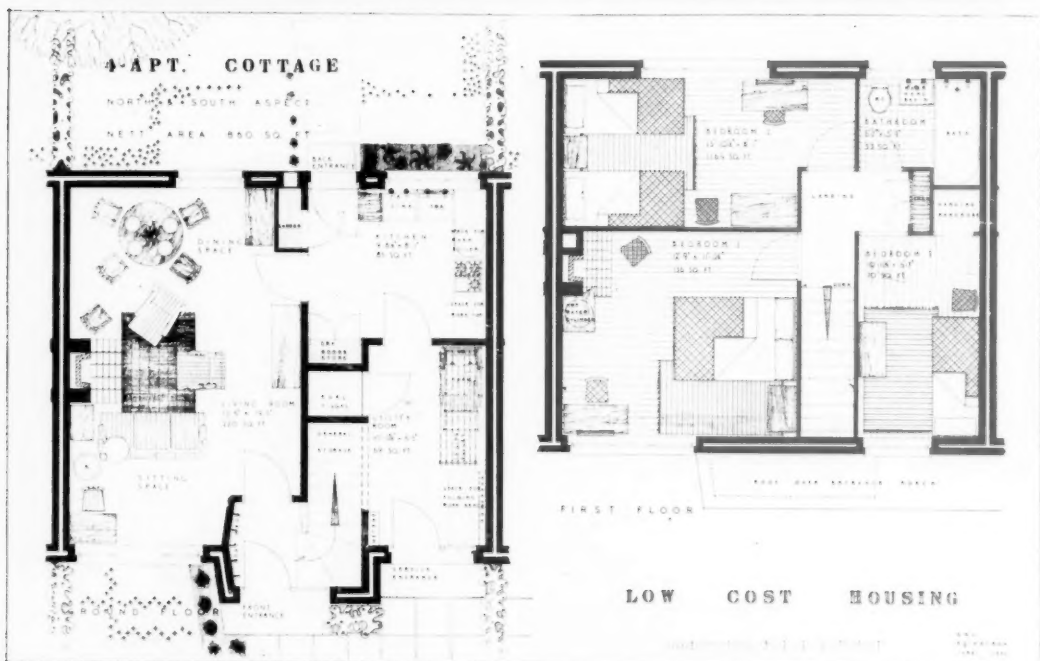


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Treatment Pool, and Clinic Entrance looking towards door, in foreground the press-button door control unit.

ARCHITECTS: LORIMER & MATTHEW



LOW COST TERRACE HOUSES DESIGNED BY THE
ARCHITECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

WESTFIELD COURT FLATS, GORGIE

The flats occupy a fairly level site near the main Gorgie Road. This ground is believed to have formed at one time part of the bed of the Corstorphine Loch and owing to the nature of the soil and the fact that the water table is only some 7 feet below the surface, piled foundations had to be used.

The property is composed of a single crescent-shaped block some 445ft long, and rises to a height of 8 storeys. It accommodates 72 flats of 4 apartments, 2 of 2 apartments and 14 special flats for ageing persons and spinsters: there is also a nursery school, which is on the top floor. Each flat has a kitchenette, bathroom, and a verandah.

The building is divided into 6 "Tenements", each having its own staircase and fully automatic lift serving 14 or 16 flats; an ash chute is served from a recess beside the lift on each landing.

All the flats and the school are supplied with low pressure hot water heating and domestic hot water from a central boiler house; there are consequently no coal fires. Cooking is by gas and each kitchenette has a gas incinerator; it has also a drying cupboard heated by a pipe from the domestic supply.

The construction consists of a reinforced concrete frame built on piles and carrying cast in situ floors of arched type. At ground floor level the floors are finished with mastic; all upper storeys have wood flooring on bearers resting on the concrete.

Ceilings consist of plasterboard on wood branders fixed to hardwood fillets cast into the concrete floor ribs. Outer walls have a 2in facing of Orlit slabs, a 3½in cavity and a 4½in brick inner facing, the whole being tied together with metal and the brickwork also reinforced longitudinally.



Partitions consist of "Econ" blocks, and wood wool is used as deafening in positions near lifts and stairs.

Internal ducts are arranged between the kitchenettes and bathrooms; these take all the service piping and connect with longitudinal ducts below the ground floor. The plumberwork is on the "one-pipe" system.

The Nursery School, which has two lifts for its exclusive use, comprises three classrooms (each with associated lavatory, stores, etc.), four rooms for staff and general purposes, kitchen and laundry, etc. Each classroom has a balcony and there is an open-air playground. The school accommodates approximately 80 children.

Architects: Williamson & Hubbard, F.A.R.I.B.A.

The Constructional Engineers: Kinnear & Gordon,
The Consulting Heating Engineers: Donald Smith
Seymour and Rooley.

The Surveyors: J. N. Underwood and Sons, F.R.I.C.S.
The Heating Engineers: Underhill Heating Engineers, Ltd.
The General Contractors: Hepburn Bros., Ltd.

Sub-Contractors —

Plumberwork: Hugh Twaddle and Son.
Roof Asphalt: D. Anderson and Co. Ltd.
Painter Work: Robertson and Son, Ltd.
Glozier Work: Geo. Lindsay and Co.
Lifts: Express Lift Co.
Floor Asphalt: The Marley Tile Co. Ltd.
The Electricians: Wm. Allan Smith and Co. Ltd.
The Sculptured panel over the centre pend is by
Hew Lorimer A.R.S.A.



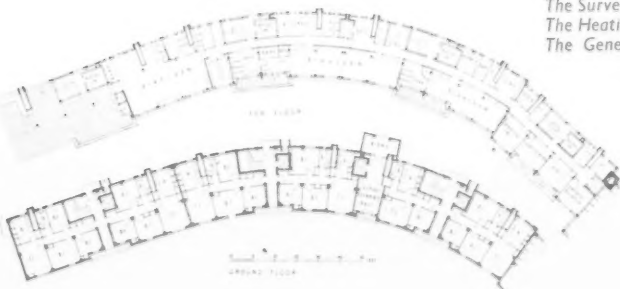
WORMSLEY G. COURT



SPRING GROUND

ABOVE: PLANS OF BLOCKS D, E & F

BELOW: PLANS OF BLOCKS A, B & C GROUND FLOOR & TOP FLOOR & NURSERY SCHOOL





Alterations and Extensions to Wine Shop



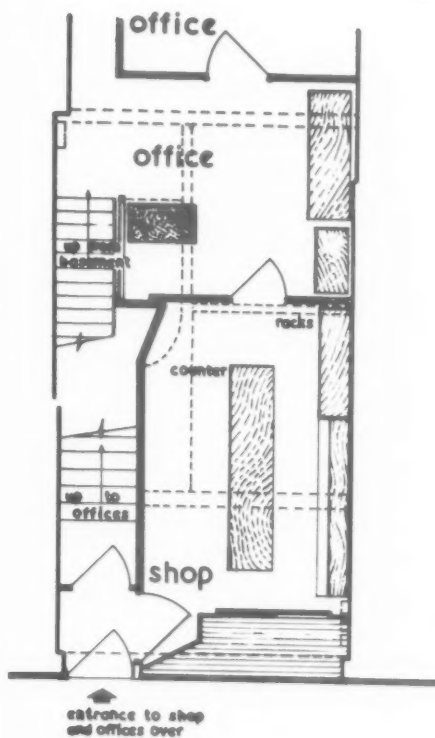
THE clients wished to enlarge their shop and provide a separate entrance, instead of the combined entrance to shop and offices, without loss of window space.

MATERIALS:—

Externally : Fascia, sides to lobby and stallriser : $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. strip West African mahogany. Panels at sides : faced asbestos cement sheets painted yellow-buff.

Frames to showcase and shopdoor : toned bronze. Lobby floor : buff quarry tiles. Fascia lettering : painted gold. Metalwork : painted nutbrown.

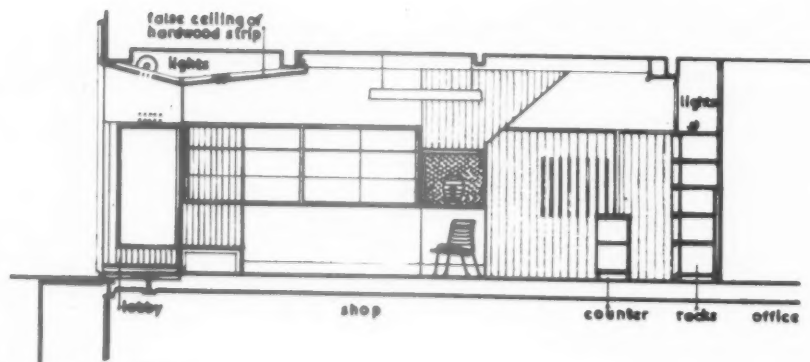
Internally : Walls : $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. strip mahogany panels, plaster painted light-yellow buff. Wallpaper : striped grey (John Line & Sons). Skirting : painted dark grey. Floor : grey Linoleum. Ceiling : Falsework $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. strip mahogany, plaster distempered off-white and light grey. Showcases : polished mahogany frames, backs hard-board painted yellow-buff to match walls.



plan before alterations



plan



section a-a.

ARCHITECT : DAVID GOLDHILL, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dip., A.M.T.P.I.

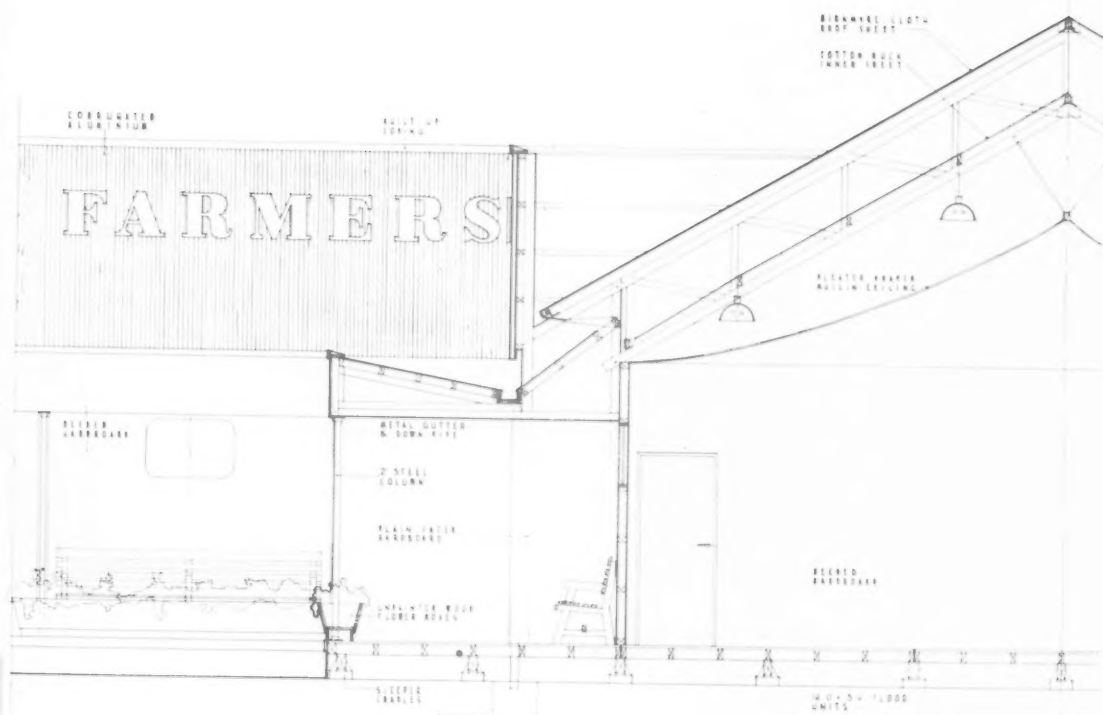


Messrs. Boots stand at the Bath and West Show (Drawings opposite) Colin St. C. Oakes, M.B.E., T.D., F.R.I.B.A.,
Chief Architect, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.



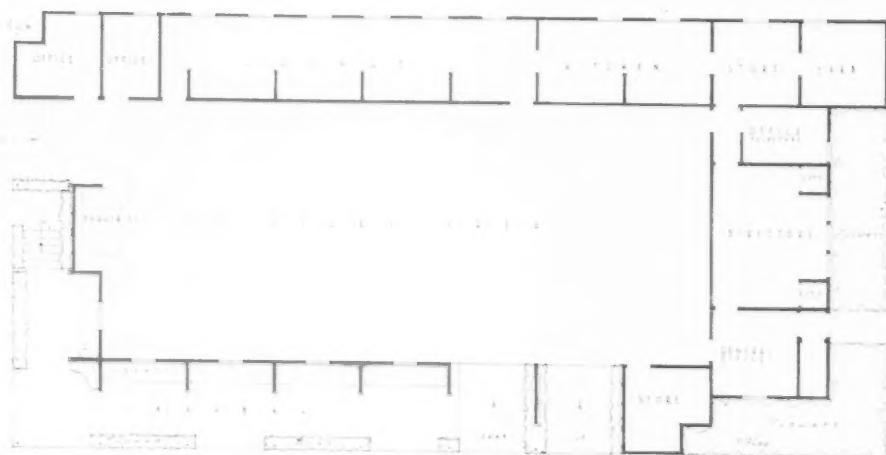
Ministry of Food stand at Bath and West Show designed and carried out by the C.O.I. Films and Exhibitions Division.

Some recent exhibition stands



PART ELEVATION

PART SECTION

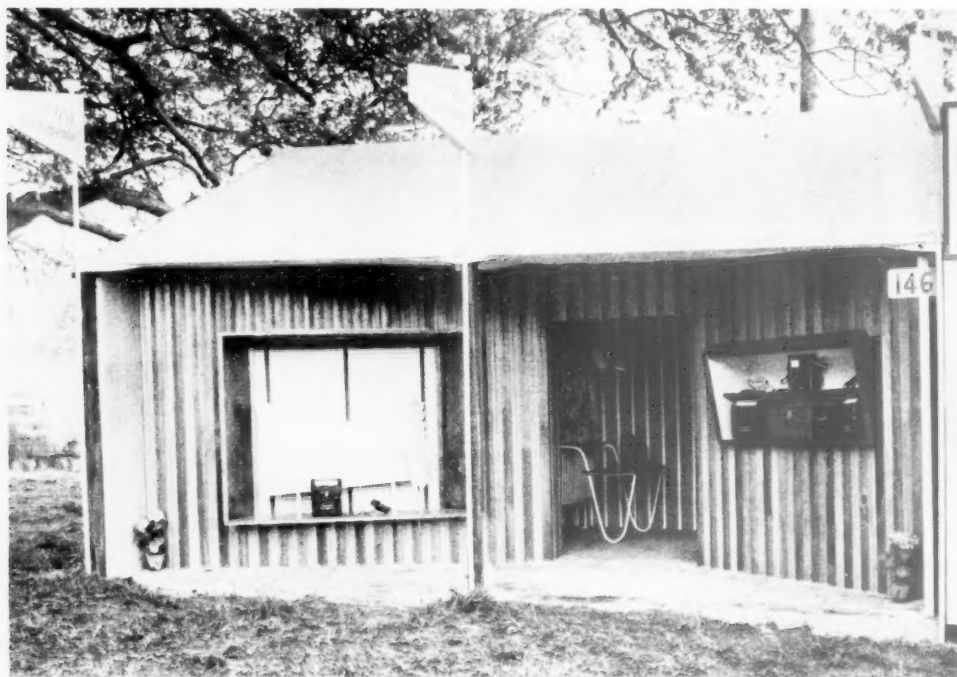


PLAN





Stand for the Renold and Coventry Chain Company Limited at the Mechanical Handling Exhibition, Olympia, designed by W. M. de Majo, M.B.E., M.S.I.A., assistant, D. S. Rabley. Contractor: A. Davies & Co. Ltd.



Marconi Instruments Ltd. stand at the Bath and West Agricultural Show, designed by V. O. Gregory and produced by Falcon signs. This stand is to appear again at the Royal Show at Newton Abbot.

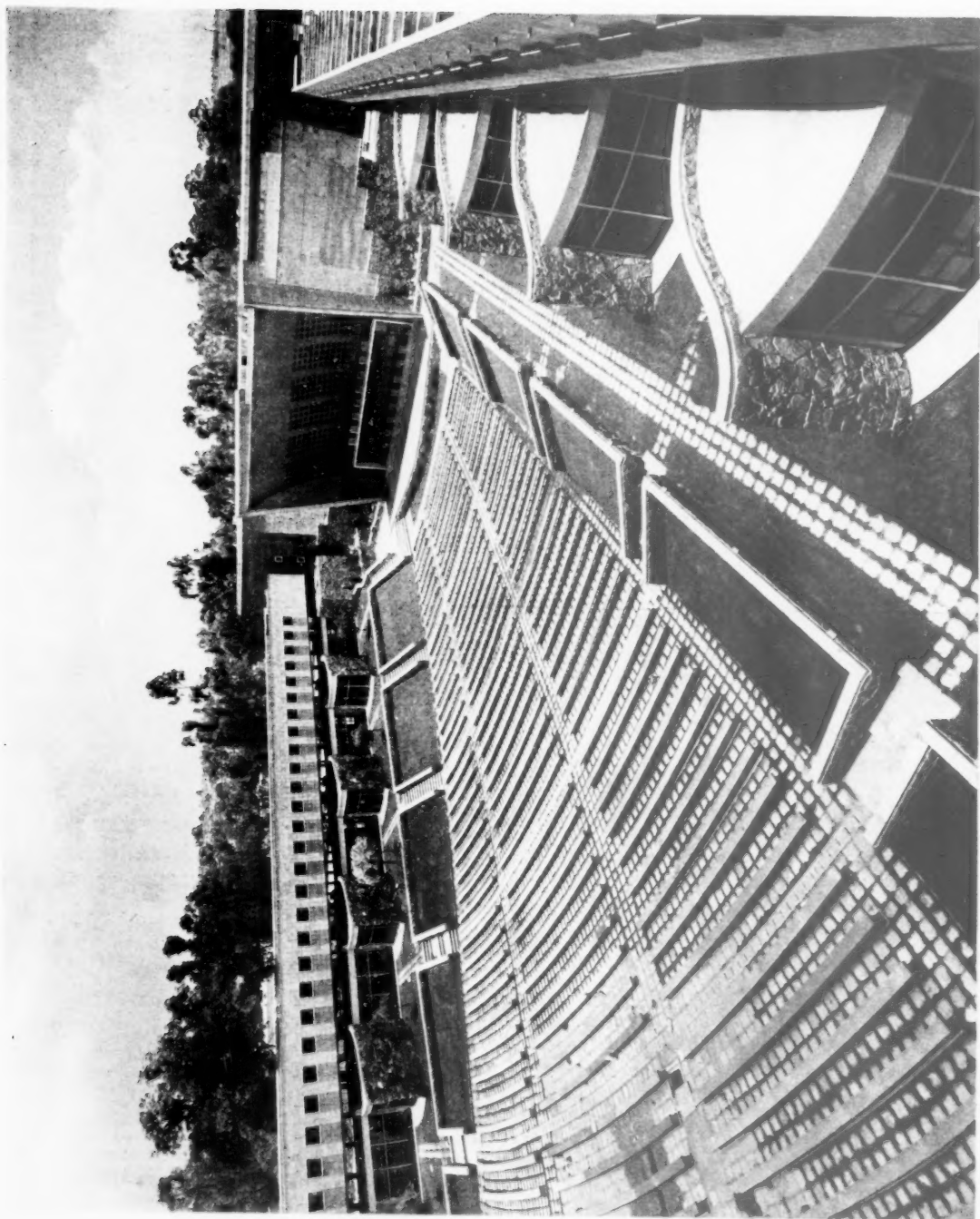
Some recent exhibition stands

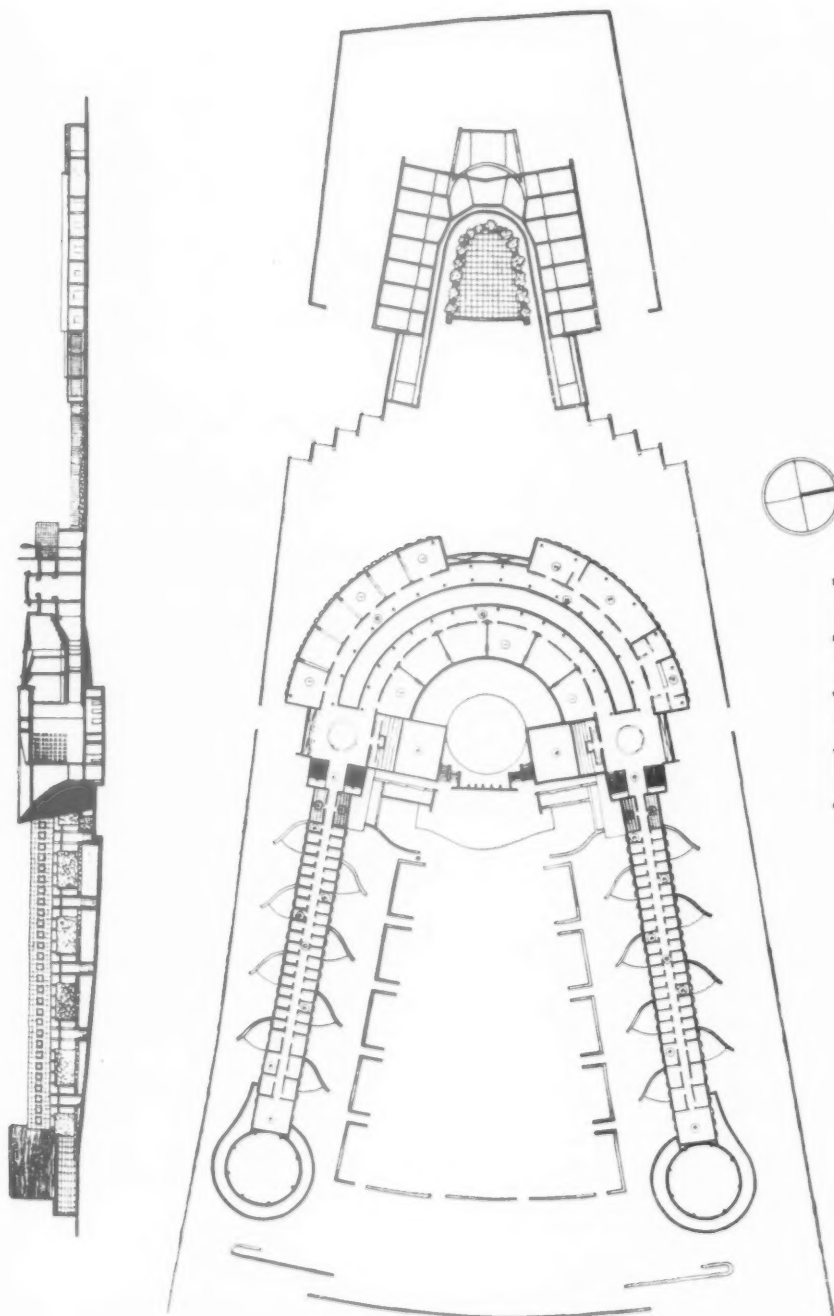


NATIONAL
CONSERVATOIRE
OF MUSIC,
MEXICO

architect:
Mario Pani

The Conservatorio Nacional de Musica has a semi-circular main facade, overlooking an ornamental lake. The entrance is surmounted by a dramatically realistic sculptural group. At the rear an enormous open-air auditorium with seating capacity for 3,000 is flanked by wings containing study cubicles. The building contains a covered auditorium seating 900, small concert halls and instrumental practise rooms.





KEY TO GROUND FLOOR: 1: Classrooms or Lecture Rooms. 2: Lecture Theatre. 3: Library. 4: Offices. 5: Projection Room. 7: Lavatories. 8: Corridors. 9: Cubicle.

NATIONAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC, MEXICO. ARCHITECT: MARIO PANI

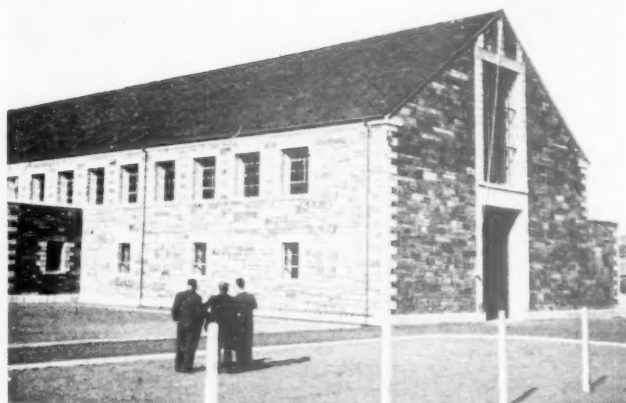
Investigation into the Decline of Scottish Building in Stone

HOPES that the next few years may yet see a return to building in native Scottish stone—at present almost at a standstill—have been revived by the encouraging announcement of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) in Edinburgh on Wednesday, May 28 that they have now received the report commissioned by the Council and prepared by the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on this subject. "Substantial developments," Mr. W. S. Robertson, Technical Secretary of the Council has stated, are expected as the outcome of this new attempt to revive the ancient Scottish craft of building in native freestone.

The research work carried out by the D.S.I.R. was to investigate the reasons for the relative difference in costs between building in stone with brick and other constructional materials, and to suggest how this discrepancy could best be remedied. The Report for the present is regarded as confidential and is not being made public, but an approach is being made to the D.S.I.R. to proceed immediately with the preparation of a shortened edition for general distribution. In the meantime, the specific recommendations made by the D.S.I.R. are being pursued by the Building Materials Committee of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), and the D.S.I.R. have been asked to continue their investigations into the subject.

While the actual contents of the Report cannot be revealed, it is safe to say that the investigating body of the D.S.I.R. will require to find answers to two thorny questions at present eluding a solution—first, how to overcome the initial high cost of quarrying Scottish stone, and secondly, the heavy charge of transporting the material to the site. Scottish quarries, if fully worked, would require a heavy outlay on modern mechanization plant—an outlay which quarry owners in present circumstances would find difficult to meet. How to get the stone economically to the site is another problem which has so far not been solved. Only in districts where stone is obtainable locally is housebuilding in stone at present a practical proposition, such as in the Orkney Isles and certain Highland areas.

Full support to this drive to resuscitate the Scottish stone industry is being given by the Scottish Department of the Ministry of Works, Scottish stone being employed wherever possible on



KIRKWALL DIESEL STATION

large public buildings, and also by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board who are using traditional stonework for many of their power stations and staff houses. Private architects for their part are only too keen to make full use of Scottish stone—the basic material of the finest Scottish traditional architecture—but the excessive cost at present, bars its use for the vast majority of projects.

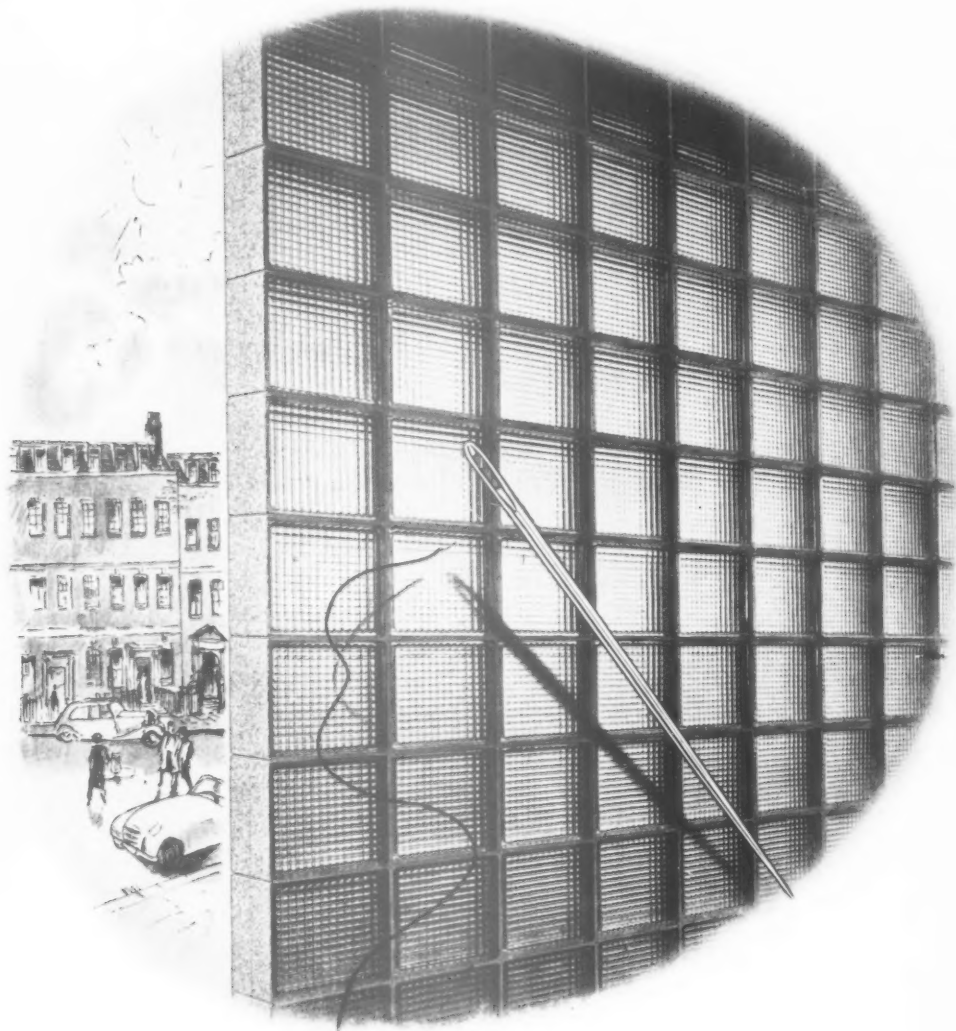
One encouraging feature has been the recent increase in the labour force of Scottish stone-masons, who a few years back were almost non-existent. The Scottish Department of the Ministry of Works has been in the forefront in this recruitment drive, and by means of lectures, films and exhibitions has done much to revive confidence in the future of the Scottish stone industry.

Much, however, remains to be done, and the results of this new move by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) will be watched with keen interest.

Hospital Planning Conference

The National Council of Nurses of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, representing over 51,000 trained Nurses, has been considering for some time the question of Hospital planning, and has collected information from this country and from abroad. Nurses have a keen interest in this subject and a special contribution to make, and an open conference is to be held on September 2, 1952, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. The names of the speakers will be published later. The speakers are drawn from the Medical and Nursing profession, as well as architects.

Applications for tickets should be made without delay to the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Nurses, 17, Portland Place, London, W.1. The price is 3s for non-members of the National Council, and 2s 6d for members.



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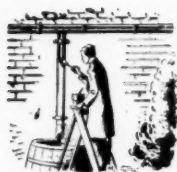
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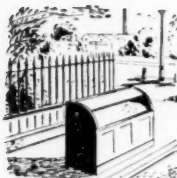
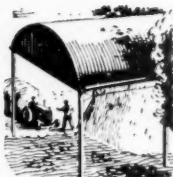


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like this*

*or a job
like that*



or one like this



or one like that



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ELECTRICITY

*It was a good winter—
but what of the future?*

LAST YEAR British Electricity installed a record amount of new generating plant, 1,113 MW s.o., 15.3% more than in 1950. In order that the maximum capacity would be available, the work of overhaul and maintenance, which normally is spread over nine months of the year, was substantially completed before the beginning of the winter. These efforts, together with the co-operation of industry in staggering hours, and domestic and commercial consumers in keeping demand off-peak, and the good luck of mild weather, gave us a winter almost free from power cuts.

**But the demand for electricity
continues to rise**

The rearmament programme and the export drive still further increase the need for more power. British Electricity are building 43 new power stations and extending 31 existing stations. But if power cuts are to be avoided again next winter, Industry must not relax its fine efforts. It should plan now to make the most efficient use of power, and to cut out all forms of waste.

Help the country NOW—

Avoid waste

BRITISH ELECTRICITY



Surveys of Property

IT falls to the lot of most architects to make reports from time to time on buildings prior to their purchase. From remarks made by some of my friends they agree that the surveys can be full of pitfalls and we can, very easily, find ourselves in trouble by the omission to notice, and therefore to inform the client, of some failure of the fabric or equipment which shows itself during alterations or shortly after occupation and for which omissions the client will blame us for ever-and-a-day.

To take specific examples of these possible omissions—can we be sure of seeing the existence of small signs of dry-rot which may very quickly become the cause of serious replacement expenditure unless a very minute examination of the structure has been made; full examinations necessitate the lifting of almost every floorboard and the removal of much woodwork such as skirtings and window linings. Or again, can we tell that a boiler is almost worn out and will start leaking almost immediately after the purchase of the property is completed. The latter case is, in my opinion, something which the client must accept as a buyer's risk as it is almost impossible to assess the existing state and the cost of replacement is likely to be relatively small except in very large buildings, but the former seems to be in a different category as replacement may be very costly and it is to guard against such risks as this that an architect is usually employed to make the survey. There is, however, a difficulty in that vendors of property are unwilling to permit a number of surveyors acting on behalf of many would-be purchasers, to damage the property by taking up too much flooring and too many pieces of skirting, etc., in order to assure themselves absolutely that dry-rot is not present. I very much wonder what most architects do in such circumstances.

Personally I am now rather careful to protect my own position and to state clearly in my report that it is made on the basis of such visual inspection as could be made together with such amounts of floor lifting as I have been able to achieve without causing unnecessary damage to the building. If, however, I have reason to suspect that there may be invisible trouble I insert a warning in my report when I have been unable to obtain permission to carry out sufficient uncovering as will assure me that no trouble exists.

I always manage to obtain permission to test the drainage system as I think such tests are essential; they need to be carried out with very great care to avoid damaging an old system by applying tests which are unreasonably severe. Drainage systems when in operation are not, at a rule, subject to very high pressures and personally I try to avoid testing the underground system with a water pressure greater

than 5ft head of water at the highest point for 10 minutes. On sites having really noticeable gradients, this head can be difficult to apply without putting too great a pressure on the lower end if there are long lengths of drainage and great care should be taken not to apply more than about 20ft head of water at the lowest point.

There seems to be no satisfactory alternative test for underground drainage to the use of water although smoke tests can be useful for the parts of the system above the ground.

With the increase in engineering equipment for building the need for greater care in reporting is constantly growing; for example, electrical systems after having been installed for some considerable time may have developed insufficient insulation and particularly the insulation may have hardened and will not be satisfactory if any changes to the wiring are needed. I am of the opinion that it is desirable to have the insulation of electrical installations tested as on several recent occasions I have heard of the need for very extensive re-wiring at considerable cost to the client before the supply company is willing to re-connect for a new customer. It is also as well to take note of the capacity of an existing system as in so many instances the old systems are inadequate for up-to-date loads and consequently it is desired to add to the system.

Water fittings also need careful examination as in some supply areas the companies have the right to ask for systems and the fittings associated with it to be brought into line with the current byelaws if any changes are made to the system; this in itself can be quite costly. The flow of water will often give an indication that pipes are badly furled and may need either cleaning or replacement.

A point often missed when reporting on buildings, especially those to be used for purposes other than domestic purposes and for buildings for which there is a change of usage, it is of the utmost importance to ascertain the amount of loading for which the floors have been designed or which they will carry safely. If to meet any changes the floors have to be strengthened or even replaced, the expenses involved can be so heavy that it makes the purchase a hopeless proposition.

While it may not be important to mention the need for seeking all signs of dampness and general deterioration, I feel it is desirable in these days of high costs of labour and materials to note with much more care all possible causes of replacement expenditure, although some of them may seem apparently to be relatively small; for example, locks have frequently no keys, which may involve either the replacement of the locks or the cutting of new keys, while windows may need new furniture and sash cords. Fences and gates are very costly and they may be

neering a point at which replacement will become essential. Fireplaces, fire-backs and grates should be examined not only to report on their need for replacement on account of wear and tear, and also as their design may be unacceptable according to current taste, but more especially because they are of types which are inefficient in their fuel consumption. The extent of thermal insulation is worthy of comment in a report especially in regard to roof spaces as so many old roofs have neither boarding nor felt. I also like to draw attention to the insulation of tanks and cisterns, also to hot and cold pipes as these frequently are unlagged or insufficiently protected to eliminate possible frost damage.

I generally report also on the types and conditions of sanitary fittings as these are frequently out-of-date types which new owners will wish to change even if they are in moderately good condition, but frequently their condition is far from satisfactory.

I try also to include a rough estimate of the probable redecoration expenditure as most new owners will feel it necessary to re-paper, re-distemper and re-paint. Particularly it is necessary to examine carefully external painted surfaces as their condition makes a very considerable difference to the cost of redecoration.

Another matter I now include in my reports is an indication of the lines on which future development of the area are likely to follow, as this is a guide to whether the property value will be likely to change.

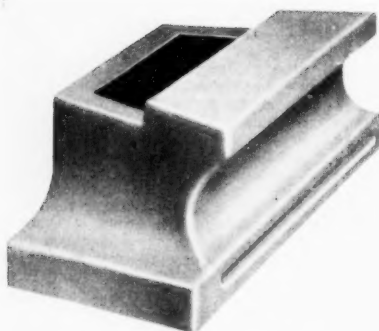
I endeavour always to incorporate in a report a rough estimate of the cost to put the building into a good state of repair, exclusive of any work involved in making any alterations to the building or its equipment, as this is a figure of which account should be taken in assessing the value to the purchaser.

DUTCH UNCLE

B.A.T.C. Scholarship Awards, 1952

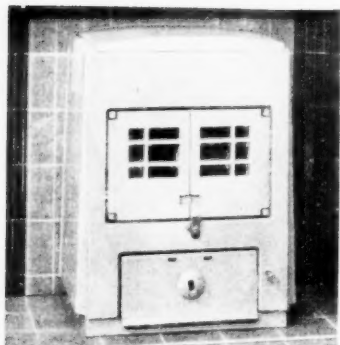
Four scholarships have just been awarded under the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council Scheme. The scholarships are tenable for degree courses at Manchester, Cardiff or Leeds Universities, or for Higher National Diploma courses at various Technical Colleges throughout the country. The grants cover fees, examination expenses, and maintenance allowances.

Since the scholarship scheme was introduced by the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council in 1947, 29 boys have gained these awards for full time study at Universities or Technical Colleges. A condition of the awards is that the boys will, on completion of their courses, take up positions in the building industry as distinct from the allied professions, such as architecture or surveying.



STRUCTURE BRICKS, BLOCKS, ETC. A 63.

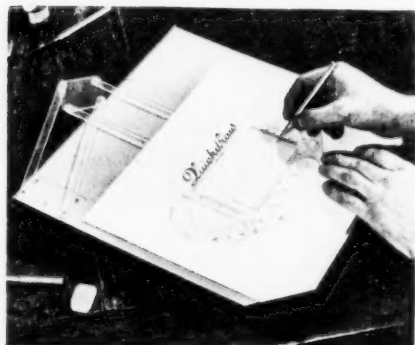
The continuous burning fire has many advantages but, when installed in old fireplaces, can cause trouble through lack of pull. Throat- ing to the flue may be insufficient and, unless scientifically rectified, may be ineffective. The precast throat illustrated here has been designed by technical experts in fireplace design. The area of the bottom opening is 100 sq in narrowing to an area of 40 sq in. The block, as built in, provides a smoke shelf. The shape of the block provides an insulating cavity on the front side behind the fire surround. The unit is made for use with normal Milner back brick and has asbestos rope incorporated to act as an expansion medium.



SERVICES. HEATING SOLID-FUEL APPLIANCES B 3 22

A disadvantage inherent in the earlier types of solid fuel stoves was cumbersome design. Manufacturers are now concentrating on improving the appearance and with good design and constant heat output this form of heating unit is in increasing demand.

The heat output of the model illustrated is sufficient to heat 3,000 cu ft without a boiler or 2,000 cu ft when boiler is fitted. The doors hinge open and slide into side panels. Inset or free standing models are available. Dimensions of the former are 20in wide x 28in high x 13in deep and for the latter 21in wide at the top, 23in wide at the base, 30in high and 13in deep. The manufacturers supply information on removable surrounds, back-access panels and flue adaptors.



PLANT, ETC. OFFICE EQUIPMENT E 12 5.

This is a handy sketch diagram device which incorporates a "Perspex" template hinged to a "Perspex" arm. The template is jugged and scaled to give varying angles, triangles and rectangles which are graduated in inches and millimetres.

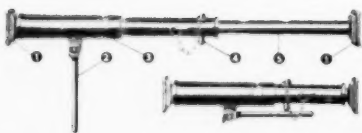
The folder forms a drawing board and the makers claim that drawings up to 13in x 10in can be made. The paper fits into corner slots in the folder and needs only one drawing pin to secure it. This seems to be a useful device for site work and so forth.

PLANT SITE GEAR E 2 4.

Shown for the first time at this year's B.I.F. at Castle Bromwich this adjustable trench shore is produced in two sizes which are claimed to cover the same shoring range as three of normal design.

The ends of the shores (1) are pivoted to prevent damage to timber walings and the lever (2) and rough adjustment pin (4) are "captive".

For fine adjustment there is a protected square cut thread (3). The shores weigh 20 lb (for the 2ft 9in model) and 32 lb for the 5ft 6in model). The respective lengths when closed are 1ft 6in and 2ft 9in. The crippling loads for the shores fully extended are claimed to be 17,920 lb for the 2ft 9in shore and 10,304 lb for the 5ft 6in shore.



MOSAICS

The names and addresses of manufacturers of any item illustrated in MOSAICS, together with more detailed information relating to their products—including price and availability—will be forwarded to readers on request.

Letters should quote the serial number and be addressed to:

The Editor,
The Architect and Building News,
Dorset House,
Stamford Street, S.E.1.

Please mark the envelope MOSAICS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Timber Licensing Officers in Government Departments have been authorized to grant consumer licences freely for any purpose for softwoods from the British Commonwealth except Canada. This concession should be especially useful to firms dealing in East African softwood such as Podo and the Pitch Pine now being imported from British Honduras and the Bahamas. No doubt there are other species which will benefit too.

The Timber Control is anxious that the export of these timbers, which in some cases is a comparatively new venture for the purposes concerned, should be a success. Anyone who has difficulty in obtaining a licence should, therefore, get into touch with Timber Control immediately.

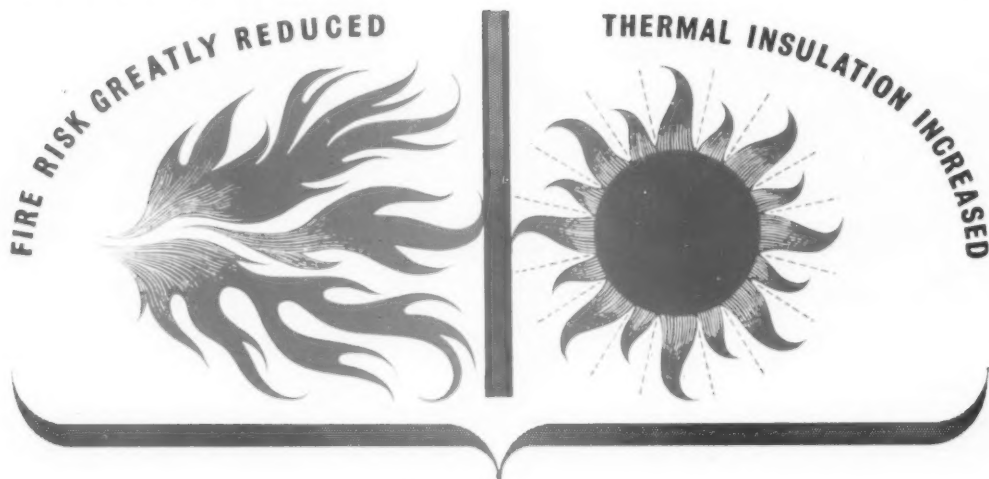
Messrs. Locke & Soares, Ltd., of 6, New Cavendish Street, W.1, electrical contractors, announce that the controlling interest in the company has been acquired by Y. J. Lovell & Son, Ltd., building contractors, of Gerrards Cross, and who have branches in London, Bucks and Sussex.

The technical and advisory personnel have been retained under Mr. F. B. Walbery, who has been a director and general manager since 1914, other directors being Mr. E. F. Burrows, F.I.O.B., (managing), Mr. A. E. Bayliss (secretary of both companies), with Mr. W. E. G. Hull and Mr. F. G. Finn of the London Branch of Y. J. Lovell & Son, Ltd.

Glasgow Corporation has decided to discontinue the foam slag factory at Amulree Street, Glasgow, opened five years ago and designed to build some 2,000 houses per year. Actual production has been 1,120 houses over the five years, and nothing has been done since March, 1951. Total cost of the plant—one of the few of its kind in the country—was in the region of £90,000. It was designed to operate on a continuous basis, producing large precast slabs from foam slag. Original estimates assumed production of one house in terms of precast slabs every 24 hours.

The failure of the plant has been due to a number of factors and finally to the decision to switch over to multi-storey construction where foam slag is less useful.

Some £71,000 is being written off and the premises disposed of to the best advantages.



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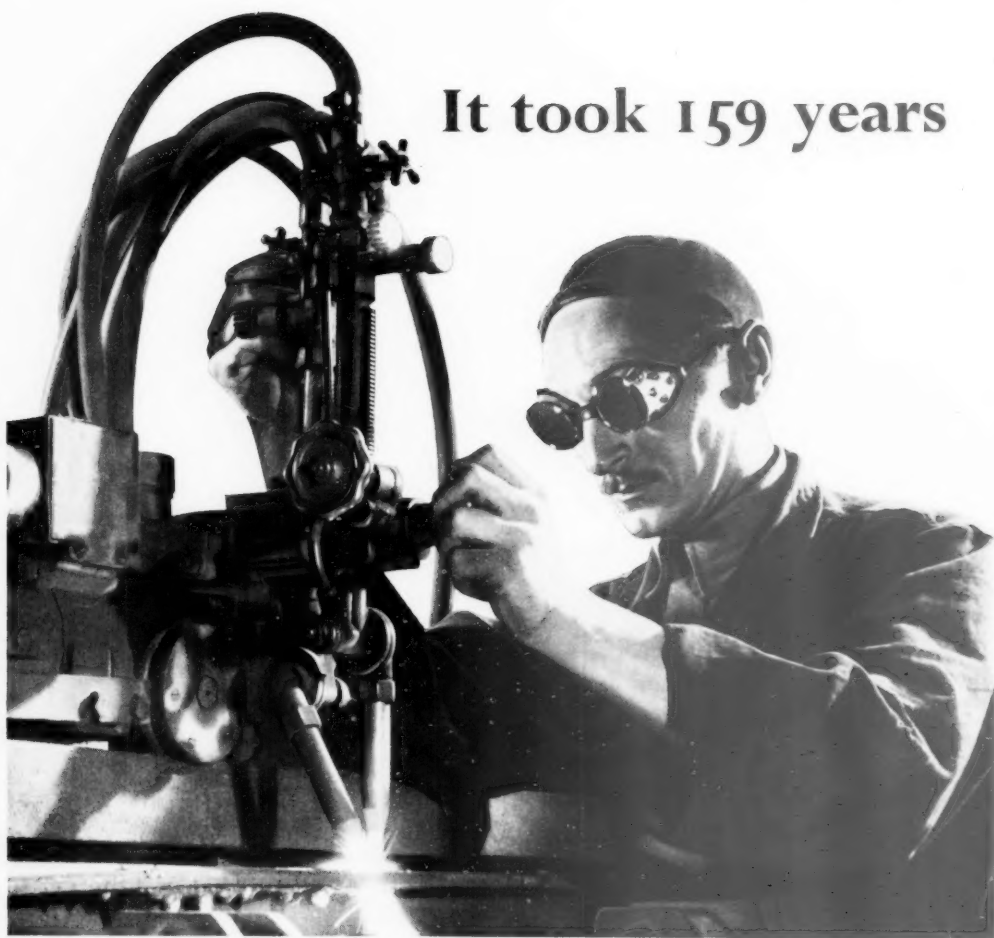
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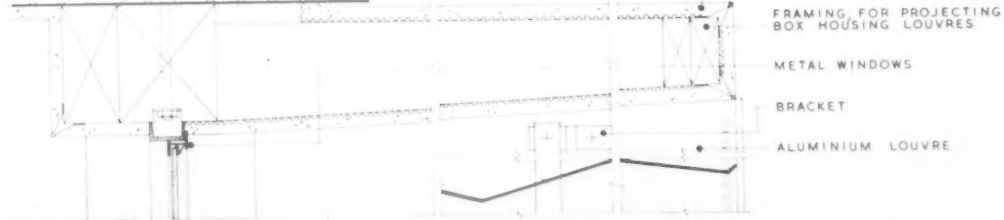
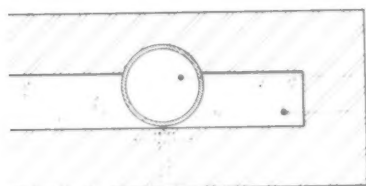
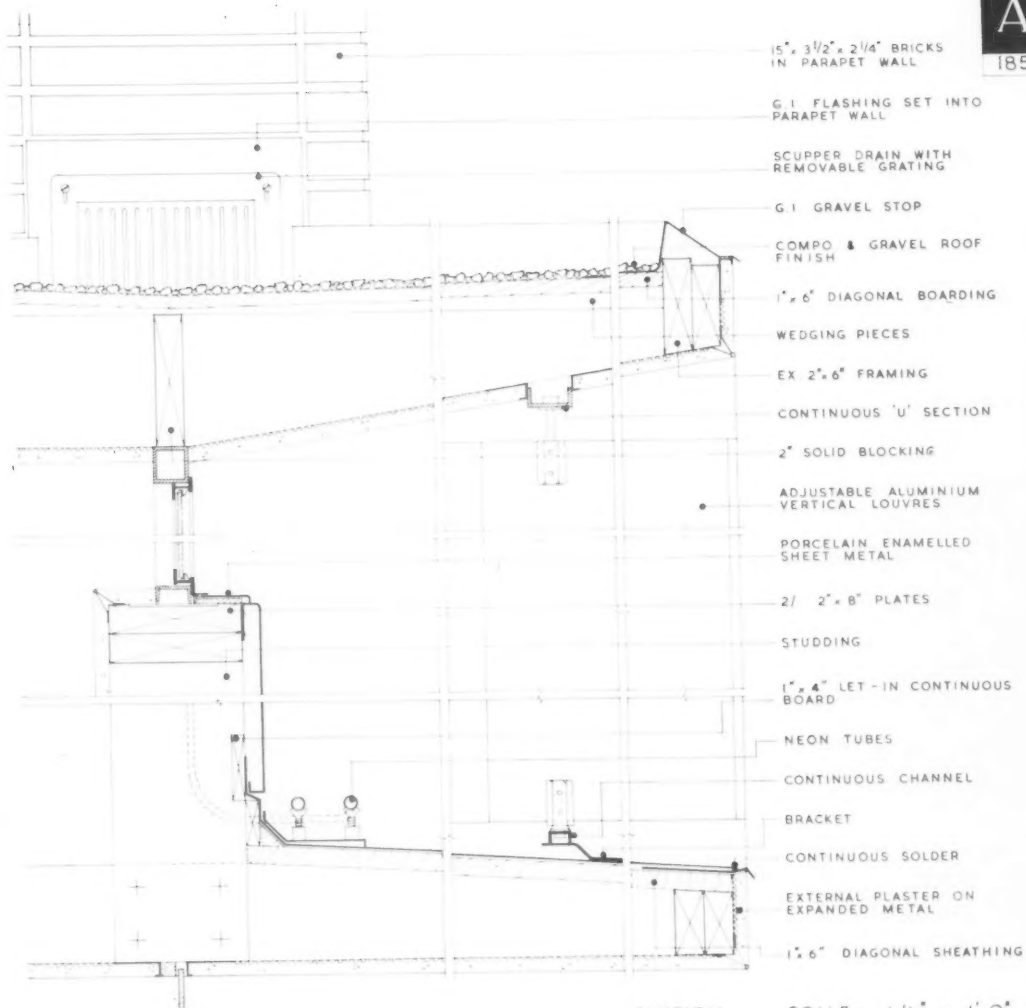
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ARCHITECT: RICHARD NEUTRA

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

CONTRACT • NEWS •

OPEN

BUILDING

ATCHAM R.C. (a) 6 houses and 10 bungalows with drainage, etc., at Buildwas. (b) Council's Surveyor, 24, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury. (c) July 4.

AYLESBURY R.C. (a) 50 houses, Aston Clinton. (b) Raymond C. White, 4, Temple Square. (c) 3 gns. payable to Council. (c) July 14.

AYLESBURY R.C. (a) 3 bungalows, Hardwick. (b) Raymond C. White, 4, Temple Square. (c) 2 gns. payable to Council. (c) July 14.

BERKHAMSTED U.C. (a) 2 houses and 2 shops with living accommodation, Durrants Estate. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Civic Centre. (c) 2 gns. (c) July 8.

CITY OF ELY U.C. (a) 38 houses, West Fen Road. (b) Council's Architect, Council Offices, Lynn Road, Ely. (c) 1 gn. (c) July 18.

EAST ASHFORD R.C. (a) 18 houses, Orlestone (Hamstreet), with drainage, roads, etc. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, 8, Elwick Road.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Rebuilding of fire station at The Quay, Manningtree (approx. value of contract £6,600). (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford, with full details. (d) July 5.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Adaptations to form nurses' home at "Abury House," Newbury Park, Ilford (approx. value of contract £2,400). (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford, with full details. (d) July 5.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Fire stations at Newport (approx. value of contract £5,000), Thaxted (£5,500), Dunmow (£7,800), Cold Norton (£5,000). (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford, with full details. (d) July 5.

FORDEN R.C. (a) 38 houses, Bausley (Crewe Green), Forden. (b) Mr. Walter B. Bond, 3, Newhall Street, Birmingham 3. (c) 3 gns. (d) June 28.

GAINSBOROUGH U.C. (a) 17 houses, White's Wood Lane Estate. (b) Messrs. Wm. Saunders and Partners, 24, Castle Gate, Newark-on-Trent. (c) 3 gns. payable to Council. (c) July 10.

***KENILWORTH U.C.** (a) 80 houses, Bulkington Housing Estate. (b) Council's Surveyor, The Council House. (c) 2 gns. (c) July 7. See page 23.

***KENILWORTH U.C.** (a) Roads and sewers, Bulkington Housing Estate. (b) Council's Surveyor, The Council House. (c) 2 gns. (c) July 7. See page 23.

LINCOLN C.C. (a) Alterations at the Transport Office, St. Marks. (b) City Architect, Stamp End. (c) 2 gns. (a) July 14.

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

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LONDON—GREENWICH B.C. (a) (1) 6 blocks of flats (60 flats) in Beconsfield Road, Blackheath; (2) 1 block of 24 flats in Coldbath Street, Greenwich; (3) 1 block of 3 shops with maisonettes above at No. 2, The Village, Charlton. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Greenwich High Road, S.E.10, with particulars of recent works carried out and stating site or sites. (d) July 2.

LONDON—WIMBLEDON B.C. (a) (1) 2 blocks of 4 maisonettes and pair of houses at rear of Eagle House, Wimbledon Common and (2) conversion of the Administration Block at former Isolation Hospital, Gap Road, into 18 flats. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns each site. (d) July 1.

LONDON—WEST HAM B.C. (a) Contract 178, 34 houses, Ashburton Road, E.16. (b) Borough Architect, 70, West Ham Lane, E.15. (c) 2gns. (d) June 30.

LONGBENTON U.C. (a) 4 pairs of houses, Glebe Estate, Forest Hall. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Forest Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 5.

MAIDENHEAD B.C. (a) Contract 3.J. 12 houses, Larchfield Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, 14, Crauford Rise. (c) £2. (e) July 9.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Alterations and additions to Ellerslie, Bowden, Cheshire, to form children's home. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (e) July 8.

MELFORD R.C. (a) 24 houses with soil drainage works, Bures St. Mary, and 8 houses at Great Waddingfield. (b) Messrs. H. C. Hughes and P. Bicknell, 1, Tunwell's Court, Trumpington Street, Cambridge. (c) 3gns. (e) July 9.

MONMOUTHSHIRE C.C. (a) School at Langstone, nr. Newport. (b) County Architect, Queen's Hill, Newport. (c) 5gns payable to Council. (e) July 24.

N. IRELAND—PORTADOWN B.C. (a) 3 blocks of 3-storey flats comprising 46 dwellings and 6 shops on the Killicomane Estate. (b) Messrs. Roe, Stevenson and Sons, 33, College Gardens, Belfast. (c) £5. (e) July 7.

NEWCASTLE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. (a) Remodelling of Ward A3 in main hospital block at the City General Hospital, Carlisle. (b) Divisional Architect, N. Edgar, 1, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle. (d) June 30.

NORTON R.C. (a) 4 houses, West Heslerton, near Malton. (b) Council's Architect, Council Offices, Welham Road, Norton, Malton. (b) 2gns. (e) July 8.

OLDHAM B.C. (a) Second stage of secondary school at Hathershaw, Oldham (all work above ground-floor level). (b) Messrs. F. Thorpe and Whyman, Union Bank Chambers, Church Lane. (c) 2gns. (e) July 14.

PETERBOROUGH C.C. (a) 116 houses in 6 groups, Dogsthorpe North Estate. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall, stating group or groups. (c) 2gns. (e) July 14. (Contractors are advised to visit the City Engineer's Office to inspect site layout, etc., before applying for tender documents.)

PICKERING U.C. (a) 15 houses at Westgate. (b) Messrs. Needham, Thorp and White, 6, High Petergate, York. (c) 2gns payable to Council. (e) July 7.

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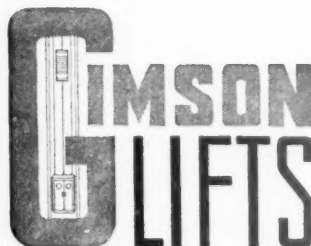
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QUEENSBURY AND SHELF U.C. (a) 18 houses, Hungerhill Estate, Queensbury (whole or separate trades). (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Queensbury. (c) 2gns. (e) July 9.

ROCHFORD R.C. (a) 32 dwellings at Rochford Garden Way. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) July 14.

SALFORD C.C. (a) Conversion of the Seedley Methodist Church, Ellor Street, Salford, into a torch theatre. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall, 3. (c) 2gns. (e) July 15.

SCOTLAND—COATBRIDGE B.C. (a) Houses in the Kirkwood and Kirkshaws area (separate trades). (b) Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings.

SCOTLAND—MIDLOTHIAN C.C. (a) 4 2-apartment houses at Limefield, West Calder (separate trades). (b) County Architect, 32, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.

SCOTLAND—SCOTTISH VETERANS' GARDEN CITY ASSOCIATION. (a) 1 block of 5 cottages at Stenhouse, Edinburgh (separate trades). (b) General Secretary, 5, Manor Place, Edinburgh.

SOUTH SHIELDS B.C. (a) 174 houses at Section 5 of the Simonside Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 8.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES U.C. (a) 49 houses at Upper Hallford. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 2gns. (d) June 28. (e) July 22.

WEST BRIDGFORD U.C. (a) Contract No. 8E. 36 houses in pairs on the Edwalton Estate. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, The Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 18.

WEST SUSSEX C.C. (a) 3 prefabricated timber classrooms, additional sanitary offices, foundations and internal and external services at North Lancing C. Junior and Infants' School. (Job No. 3130.) (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chichester. (d) July 15.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS B.C. (a) 14 old peoples' bungalows, Downclose Estate, Weymouth. (b) Borough Engineer, 6, Pulteney Buildings, Weymouth. (c) 2gns. (e) July 17.

***FARNHAM U.C.** (a) 3 pairs of houses, Burnt Hill Road, Lower Bourne; 5 pairs of houses, Heath End. (b) Messrs. G. Maxwell Aylwin, F/A.R.I.B.A., 26, West Street. (c) £2. (e) July 26 (noon). See page 22.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHESHIRE C.C. The Council is preparing lists of Contractors for (a) Building or Adaptations up to £10,000 and (b) Building or Adaptations over £10,000. Application forms from County Architect, The Castle, Chester, to be returned by July 31.

CHESTER C.C. Contractors with experience in the rehabilitation of shippens and other farm buildings to County Agricultural Executive Committee requirements and able to execute the work during August and September are invited to forward names, with brief details of past work of this nature, to City Engineer, 43, Northgate Street, Chester.

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LONDON, S.W.18. VANdyke 2432**ELLESMERE PORT U.C.** Manufacturers and builders of non-traditional houses approved by the Ministry for erection by or for Local Authorities are invited to apply to the Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Ellesmere Port, Wirral, for particulars of contracts into which the Council desire to enter with a view to submitting prices.**PLACED**

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

BUILDING**MIDDLESEX COUNTY E.C.** (1) First instalment of secondary school. (2) Sunbury. (3) J. Lawson and Co., Ltd., Park Road North, W.3. (4) £142,479. (1) Primary school. (2) West Lodge, Harrow. (3) W. S. Try, Ltd., Cowley, Uxbridge. (4) £72,144. (1) Assembly hall, etc. (2) East Acton School. (3) Geo. Moss and Sons, Ltd., London, W. (4) £4,499.**SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD U.D.C.** (1) 52 pairs of houses. (2) Garsick Lane. (3) Geo. Wimpey and Co., Ltd., Hammer-smith, W.6. (4) £138,461. (1) 14 flats, 11 maisonettes. (2) J. W. Richards and Co., Ltd., Mansfield, Notts. (4) £44,268.**PORTSMOUTH B.C.** (1) 146 houses. (2) Leigh Park. (3) Messrs. Faulkners, Waterloo, Portsmouth. (4) £216,044.**BRISTOL E.C.** (1) Adaption of block. (2) Muller's Orphanage, Ashley Down. (3) Stone and Co. (Bristol), Ltd., 140, Redland Road, Bristol, 6. (4) £89,976.**SUFFOLK E.C.** (1) Secondary school. (2) Clare. (3) W. B. Kingsbury, Boxford, Suffolk. (4) £105,000.**HEMEL HEMPSTEAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.** (1) 66 flats in blocks. (2) Adeyfield Estate. (3) Keel and Reay, Ltd., Silver Birches, Swing Gate, Berkhamsted. (4) £100,308.**WOKING U.D.C.** (1) 104 houses and bungalows. (2) Horsell. (3) E. Clarke and Sons, Ltd., Addlestone, Surrey, and W. Deacon and Co., Woking. (4) £140,833 and £8,318 respectively.**COLCHESTER B.C.** (1) Houses. (2) Monkwick site. (3) Direct Labour. (4) £139,582. (1) 30 houses and flats. (2) Shrub End. (3) Hutton (Builders), Ltd., Birch, Essex. (4) £35,362.**NOTTINGHAM E.C.** (1) Secondary school. (2) Farnborough Road, Clifton. (3) Thos. Bow, Lamartine Street, Nottingham. (4) £181,338.**MAIDSTONE.** (1) Erection of hospital accommodation. (2) Linton. (3) H. Richardson and Sons, Ltd., Slades Green, Erith, Kent. (4) £60,103.**WALSALL.** (1) Erection of large foundry, for W. and T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham. (3) Sir A. McAlpine and Sons, Ltd., Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.**GILLINGHAM (KENT) B.C.** (1) 34 houses. (2) Beechings Way. (3) K. A. Hawkes, Ltd., St. Margarets, Minnis Road, Birchington, Kent. (4) £40,032.**"SERVAIS"**

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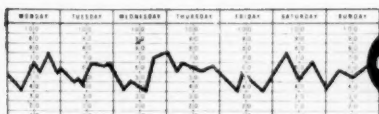
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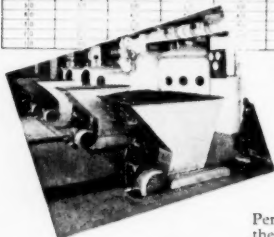


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APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc. If the applicant is a man aged 18-62 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

THE POLYTECHNIC.
369, REGENT STREET, W.1
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE,
SURVEYING AND BUILDING.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a full-time appointment as **STUDIO MASTER IN ARCHITECTURE**, duties to commence if possible on September 1st, 1952.

Candidates should possess a degree or diploma of a recognised School of Architecture and will be required to teach design and construction.

The salary is in accordance with the Burnham (Further Education) Scale, Grade A. Minimum £375 per annum rising by annual increments of £18 to a maximum of £630 per annum. Additions to the scale are: Graduateship £60 per annum; approved study or training £18-£24 per annum; and London allowance £36 or £48 per annum. The commencing salary may include increments in respect of war service and previous teaching and professional experience.

A form of application, which should be returned within ten days of the publication of this advertisement, may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the undersigned.

J. C. CONES,
Director of Education [6471]

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS.

PRINCIPAL: ALFRED H. RODWAY, A.R.C.A.

HEAD OF SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE:
D. W. NOTTLEY, B.Arch. (Hons.) L.pool.
A.R.I.B.A.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of full-time **STUDIO MASTER** in the School of Architecture which is recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination. Duties commence on the 1st September, 1952, or nearest date possible thereafter. Candidates should be fully qualified Architects, preferably holding the degree or diploma of a recognised school. Subject to the conditions governing full-time teaching service, the person appointed will be given such opportunities as may be practicable to maintain professional practice.

Salary: Burnham Scale for Grade B Assistants—£450 x £25—£725 (women £405-£580) plus allowances.

Application forms and further particulars from the Principal, College of Art and Crafts, Waverley Street, Nottingham, to whom the forms should be returned within ten days of the publication of this advertisement.

F. STEPHENSON,
Director of Education.
Education Office,
South Parade,
NOTTINGHAM [6473]

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

DRAUGHTSMAN required by the Engineering Department, East African Railways and Harbours, for one tour of 40-48 months in the first instance. Salary (including temporary allowance) according to age and qualifications in scale £787 a year rising to £962 a year. Outfit allowance £30. Superannuation fund. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary. Candidates between 25 and 35 years of age, should have a sound knowledge of engineering works and building construction, and of the design of structural steel and reinforced structure. They should be capable of taking out quantities and preparing estimates. A knowledge of railway yard layout would be an advantage. Apply at once by letter, stating age, full names in block letters and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting on letter M.29426.D. The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration. [6475]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following appointments:

- ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR at a salary of £600 x £25—£700, preferably with A.R.I.C.S. (Quantities) and experienced in taking off estimates, site measurement, valuations, and settlement for housing and public buildings.
- ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (2) at a salary of £600 x £25—£700, one with some experience of town planning and development plans, and both with experience of post-war housing schemes.
- JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT at a salary of £500 x £25—£550.

The appointments are in connection with large-scale construction projects associated with the development of a New Town. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute either to a super-annuation or an assurance scheme. Applications stating age, education, training, qualifications, past and present appointments and salaries, together with the names of two persons who can speak from recent personal knowledge of the applicant, and to whom the Corporation can refer, must be received by the undersigned not later than 7th July, 1952. Envelopes and applications must clearly indicate the appointment for which application is made. Housing for married candidates may be available.

R. F. BROOKS GRUNDY,
General Manager.
The Stone House,
South Road,
CORBY, Northants. [6476]

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

ARCHITECTS,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (27301.19)
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

Vacancies exist for a number of ARCHITECTS in Malaya. The appointments are pensionable on probation in the salary scale £742 to £1,652 p.a., the point of entry depending on experience and war service. In addition there is a substantial cost of living allowance varying from £336 for a single officer to a maximum of £707 for married officers.

Free passages are provided on appointment and on leave for the officer, his wife and up to three children under 10 years. Furnished quarters, if available, are provided at reasonable rents. Leave is granted at the rate of four days for each month of resident service.

Candidates must be between the ages 25-30 years and be A.R.I.B.A. or hold an equivalent approved qualification in any Dominion.

Intending candidates should apply in writing to the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1, giving brief details of their age, qualifications and experience. They should mention this paper and quote the reference number (27301.19). [6480]

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF
ARCHITECTURE.

Principal: Meredith W. Hawes, A.R.C.A., N.R.D.
Director of the School of Architecture.

A. Douglas Jones, Dip. Arch. (L.pool), F.R.I.B.A.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a **FULL-TIME YEAR MASTER IN ARCHITECTURE** to begin duty on 1st September next or as soon after as possible.
Burnham (Further Education) Salary Scale (£900 x £25—£1,000 per annum). Breadth of vision, technical competence and enthusiasm are of the greatest importance.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Principal, College of Art and Crafts, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 3, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope and must be returned not later than ten days after the appearance of this advertisement.

E. L. RUSSELL,
Chief Education Officer [6483]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

ROBERT GORDON'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR (GRADE II) IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTIONAL SUBJECTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Post of **LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR** in Architectural Design and Constructional Subjects.

The College is recognized for purposes of exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations.

Candidates must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects and should possess the Degree or Diploma of a recognized School of Architecture.

Salary Scale: £500 x £30—£800, with initial placing on the Scale according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and Forms of Application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed Applications should be returned on or before Friday, July 25th, 1952.

A. C. WEST,
Director [6484]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF BUILDING AND ARTS AND CRAFTS—LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE (for A.R.I.B.A., preferably with diploma of a recognised school of architecture) required as Studio Instructor in Design and Construction; should offer substantial lecture subjects. Salary £900 x £25—£1,000 plus London allowance of £36 or £48 according to age. Particulars and application form from the School, Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, W.12, to be returned by July 4th. (620.) [6469]

CONTRACTS

BOROUGH OF WORTHING.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

THE Corporation proposes to maintain a list of approved Building Contractors for housing and educational projects to be carried out and invites applications from suitable firms wishing to be considered for inclusion in such list.

Applicants, who should state the type of work for which they consider themselves best suited, the character of approximate value of any such work carried out post-war and the names of Corporations, public bodies or persons to whom reference may be made, should submit particulars to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Worthing, as early as possible and in any case within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement.

ERNEST G. TOWNSEND,
Town Clerk. [6464]

FARNHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CONSTRUCTION OF (A) 3 PAIRS OF HOUSES AT BURN HILL ROAD, LOWER BOURNE, FARNHAM, AND (B) 3 PAIRS OF HOUSES AT HEATH END, FARNHAM.

SEPARATE tenders are invited for the construction of the above-mentioned houses.

Forms of Tender, Bills of Quantities, Conditions of Contract and Specification may be obtained from and detailed drawings inspected at the office of the Council's Architects, Messrs. G. Maxwell Aylwin, F.A.R.I.B.A., 26, West Street, Farnham, Surrey, upon payment of a deposit of £2 which will be returned upon receipt of a bona fide Tender (not subsequently withdrawn) or on return of the documents.

Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned in plain sealed envelopes endorsed "Tender for Housing—Burn Hill Road" or "Tender for Housing—Heath End" not later than 12 noon on July 26th, 1952.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. A. MINNS,
Clerk of the Council.
Council Offices,
South Street,
Farnham, Surrey. [6472]

CONTRACTS—contd.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KENILWORTH.
ERECTION OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES.
BULKINGTON HOUSING ESTATE.
CONTRACT NO. 8.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of some 80 PERMANENT HOUSES on the Bulkington Housing Estate. Contractors may submit a Tender for the whole or part of the scheme, and in this connection the Council reserve the right to divide the houses amongst a number of contractors should they so desire.

All documents and Drawings may be obtained from Mr. G. A. J. EDMUNDSON, Surveyor, The Council House, Kenilworth, on payment of a deposit of Two Guineas, which will be refunded on the receipt of a bona fide Tender and the return of all Plans and documents. Sealed Tenders, in plain envelopes and endorsed "Tender for Houses—8th Contract," must be received by the undersigned not later than MONDAY, 7th July, 1952. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. WHITTAKER,
Clerk of the Council.

The Council House,
Kenilworth,
9th June, 1952

[6478]

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KENILWORTH.

BULKINGTON PERMANENT HOUSING ESTATE.

THIRD ROADS AND SEWERS CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND SEWERS to complete the above Estate. Drawings, Specification, etc., may be obtained from the Surveyor to the Council, The Council House, Kenilworth, on the payment of £2 2s, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide Tender and the return of all documents.

Tenders, on the form provided, must be delivered in a plain sealed envelope, endorsed "Tender—Third Roads Contract," to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, 7th July, 1952. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. WHITTAKER,
Clerk of the Council.

The Council House,
Kenilworth,
9th June, 1952

[6479]

AUCTION SALE

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[6474]

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SITUATIONS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-54 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

DRAUGHTSMAN required immediately in Group Engineer's department, at Farnborough Hospital, Farnborough, Kent, until March, 1953, in the first instance. Candidates should have at least three years' experience in architectural drawing. Salary £340 a year at 21 rising by £20 to £500.—Applications, together with details of experience and copies of two recent testimonials, to the Group Engineer. [6477]

SITUATIONS WANTED

AFRICAN (East or Rhodesias) post in progressive office sought by school trained A.R.I.B.A. (25), 3 yrs. experience. Box 1068. [6482]

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DESIGNING and detailing for R.C. and steel structures, also general building drawings by Regent Constructional Service, 281, Regent St., London, W.1. Tel. Gro. 5375. [6440]

LITERARY

AUTHORS invited to submit MSS all types (including poems) for consideration.—Stockwell, Ltd., Elms Court, Ilfracombe. (Estd. 1898.) [6465]

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RECONDITIONED ex-Army huts and manufactured buildings, timber, asbestos, Nissen type, hail type, etc., all sizes and prices.—Write call or telephone Universal Supplies (Belvedere), Ltd., Dept. 32, Crabtree Manorway, Belvedere, Kent. Tel. Erith 2948. [0120]

SMALL Nissen huts, ex-Government ammunition shelters, size 14ft and 10ft by 7ft high; price £28 each painted; delivery free 50 miles.—Wescol Construction Co., Queensbury, Bradford. Tel. Queensbury 3292. [0121]

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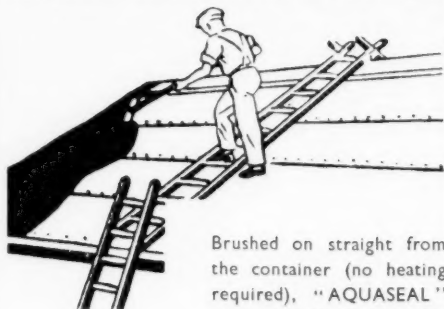
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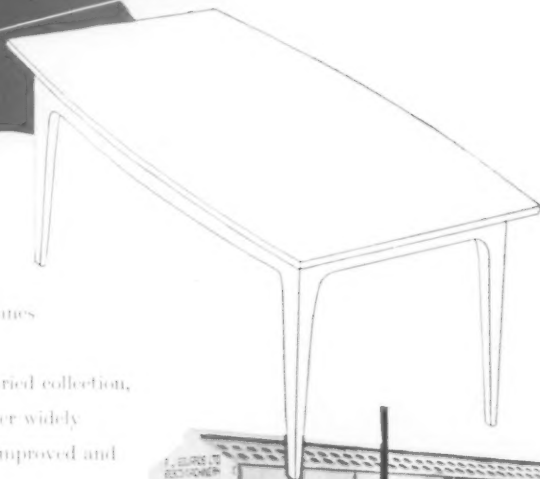
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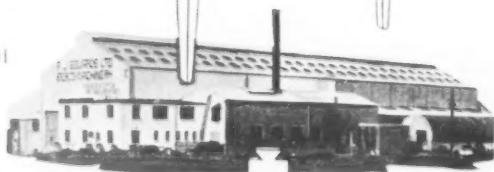
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—of coaches, tables, factories, and aeroplanes and kings.

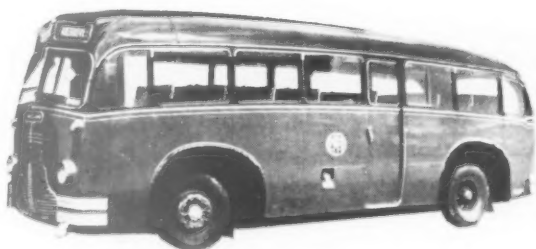
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